



STIC EIC-2100

Search Request Form

110782

Today's Date: 12/19/03

What date would you like to use to limit the search?

Priority Date: 5/24/2001 Other:

Name leslie WongAU 2177 Examiner # 78953Room # 4D41 Phone 5-3018Serial # 09/864,591

Format for Search Results (Circle One):

PAPER DISK EMAIL

Where have you searched so far?

USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB

IEEE INSPEC SPI Other

Is this a "Fast & Focused" Search Request? (Circle One) YES NO

A "Fast & Focused" Search is completed in 2-3 hours (maximum). The search must be on a very specific topic and meet certain criteria. The criteria are posted in EIC2100 and on the EIC2100 NPL Web Page at <http://ptoweb/patents/stic/stic-tc2100.htm>.

What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

Topic: data sampling by applying randomizing function for the selected attribute

Novelty: SCAN and compare the randomised records individually to determine whether or not to include it in the sample cluster

Search report is attached

Keyword: data base, data mining, data warehousing, Olap sampling (record or data or row or tuples) and randomizing new function

STIC Searcher Geoffrey St. Leger Phone 308-7800Date picked up 12/19/03 Date Completed 12/19/03SQL Rand



STIC Search Report

EIC 2100

STIC Database Tracking Number: 110782

TO: Leslie Wong

Location:

Art Unit : 2177

Friday, December 19, 2003

Case Serial Number: 09/864591

From: Geoffrey St. Leger

Location: EIC 2100

PK2-4B30

Phone: 308-7800

geoffrey.stleger@uspto.gov

Search Notes

Dear Examiner Wong,

Attached please find the results of your Fast & Focused search request for application 09/864591. I searched Dialog's foreign patent files, technical databases, product announcement files and general files; along with ACM and the Internet.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Geoffrey St. Leger
4B30/308-7800



STIC Search Results Feedback Form

EIC 2100

Questions about the scope or the results of the search? Contact *the EIC searcher or contact:*

Anne Hendrickson, EIC 2100 Team Leader
308-7831, CPK2-4B40

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ I am an examiner in Workgroup: Example: 3730

➤ Relevant prior art **found**, search results used as follows:

- ☐ 102 rejection
- ☐ 103 rejection
- ☐ Cited as being of interest.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- ☐ Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- ☐ Foreign Patent(s)
- ☐ Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ Relevant prior art **not found**:

- ☐ Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- ☐ Results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Comments:

Drop off or send completed forms to STIC/EIC2100 CPK2-4B40



File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2003/Nov W05

(c) 2003 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20031218,UT=20031211

(c) 2003 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	1629	(APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR USE OR USED OR USING OR UTILIZ? OR UTILIS? OR EMPLOY? ? OR EMPLOYING OR EMPLOYMENT) (5N) (RANDOM? - OR RAND OR RND) (5N) (ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	15475	(RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND) (3N) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?)
S3	477	(ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?) (5N) S2(5N) (CREAT??? OR GENERAT? OR PRODUC??? OR CALCULAT? OR DETERMIN? OR DISCERN??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES - OR COMPUTING OR COMPUTED)
S4	134067	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DATA()WAREHOUSE? ? OR OLAP
S5	5613	COMPAR?(10N) (RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND)
S6	119	S1(S)S4 OR S1(100N)S4
S7	47	S6 AND IC=G06F
S8	70	S3(S)S4 OR S3(100N)S4
S9	42	S8 AND IC=G06F
S10	30	S9 NOT S7

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01276898

CONTENTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, DEVICE, METHOD, AND PROGRAM STORAGE MEDIUM
INHALTSVERWALTUNGSSYSTEM, VORRICHTUNG, VERFAHREN UND PROGRAMMSPEICHERMEDIUM
SYSTEME, DISPOSITIF, PROCEDE ET SUPPORT DE PROGRAMME POUR LA GESTION DE
CONTENUS

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Sony Corporation, (214028), 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome, Shinagawa-ku,
Tokyo 141-0001, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

ISHIBASHI, Yoshihito, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
OHISHI, Tateo, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
MUTO, Akihiro, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
KITAHARA, Jun, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)
SHIRAI, Taizou, Sony Corporation, 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-chome,
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-0001, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

DeVile, Jonathan Mark, Dr. et al (91151), D. Young & Co 21 New Fetter
Lane, London EC4A 1DA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1128598 A1 010829 (Basic)
WO 200119017 010315

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000956997 000907; WO 2000JP6089 000907

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99253660 990907; JP 99253661 990907; JP
99253662 990907; JP 99253663 990907; JP 99260638 990914; JP 99264082
990917; JP 99265866 990920

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04L-009/32; **G06F-015/00** ; H04N-005/91;
G11B-020/10; G10K-015/04; H04N-007/167

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 172

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 0020

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200135	29406
SPEC A	(English)	200135	83907
Total word count - document A			113313
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			113313

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-015/00**

...SPECIFICATION of a predetermined number of bits to be the content key
Kco)), and supplies the **random** numbers from which bit **rows**
inappropriate for encryption called a weak key (e.g.,
Kco))=1E1E1E1E0E0E0E0E, 1EE01EE00EF00EF0 or the like...shared temporary
key Ktemp)) to add signature data, prepares registration information from
the user registration **database** , and transmits the delivery key Kd)),
the signature data and the registration information encrypted by...

...management section 18 in the form of a settlement report, reflected on
the user registration **database** , and referred to upon subsequent user
registration processing or settlement processing.

The settlement available in...an ID of an apparatus from the received
certificate, and retrieves through the user registration **database** shown
in Figure 7 based on the ID of an apparatus. In step S64, the...

...settlement information by associating them with an ID of the apparatus
in the settlement information **database** that stores an apparatus ID, a

settlement ID, settlement information (an account number, a credit...
 ...transaction suspension information, and the like, and registers a
 settlement ID in the user registration **database** . In step S67, the user
 management section 18 prepares registration information based on data
 registered in the user registration **database** . Since this registration
 information is described in Figure 8, its details are omitted.
 In step...

...encrypted by the temporary key, and updates and registers it in the
 settlement information registration **database** by associating it with the
 ID of the apparatus, and the processing proceeds to step...

...center 1 sets a registration item corresponding to an apparatus ID in
 the user registration **database** as "registration, " and registers the
 apparatus ID. In step S84, the user management section 18...

...center 1 prepares registration information as shown in Figure 8 based on
 the user registration **database** . Since step S85 is the same as step S68
 of Figure 58, its description is...center 1 verifies a registration item
 corresponding to an apparatus ID in the user registration **database** , and
 at the same time, updates data. For example, the data is such data as...
 management section 18 of the electronic distribution service center 1
 retrieves through the user registration **database** . In step S127, the
 user management section 18 decides whether or not the home server...

...fixed apparatus 52 are registered as registrable in the item
 "registration" in the user registration **database** , and if it is decided
 that they are registered, the processing proceeds to step S128...

...user management section 18 of the electronic distribution service center
 1 updates the user registration **database** (charge data receipt data and
 time, issued data and time of registration information, date and...are
 not marked "registration possible" with respect to the item
 "registration" in the user registration **database** , the processing
 proceeds to step S137. Since the step S137 is the same as step...

7/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01262010

Database management apparatus and encrypting/decrypting system
Gerat zur Verwaltung einer Datenbank und System zum Verschlussen und
Entschlussen

Appareil de gestion de bases de donnees et systeme pour l'encryption et la
decryption

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Casio Computer Co., Ltd., (249364), 6-2, Hon-machi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku,
 Tokyo 151-8543, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Sato, Makoto, 32-14, Akebonocho 2-chome, Tachikawa-shi, Tokyo 190-0012,
 (JP)

Takeda, Tsuneharu, 161-1-210, Shinmeidai 1-chome, Hamura-shi, Tokyo
 205-0023, (JP)

Mori, Junji, 4-17-202, Asahicho 5-chome, Akishima-shi, Tokyo 196-0025,
 (JP)

Kurosawa, Kazuo, 12-1, Miyazaki 2-chome, Miyamae-ku, Kawasaki-shi,
 Kanagawa 216-0033, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Grunecker, Kinkeldey, Stockmair & Schwanhausser Anwaltssozietat (100721)
 , Maximilianstrasse 58, 80538 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1089194 A2 010404 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 121136 000928;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 99279208 990930; JP 99296669 991019; JP
 3420002245 000725

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
 LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 107
NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200114	1905
SPEC A	(English)	200114	23927
Total word count - document A			25832
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			25832

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION with the row key encrypted by the second encryption unit.
With the configuration, when a **database** is encrypted, the data of the column items other than a predetermined column item used...

...encrypting the column items, using another key.

In addition, when the row key is generated **using** a **row** number assigned to each **row** of the **database** and a **random** number, which makes the encryption of the key furthermore difficult, the security can be successfully reinforced.

Furthermore, a **database** system can be configured by a first terminal device for managing a **database**, and a second terminal device for searching the **database** independent of the first terminal device.

In the **database**, the first terminal device encrypts the **database**, stores the encrypted **database** in a storage medium and distributes the storage medium, and the second terminal device retrieves data in the stored encrypted **database** stored in the distributed storage medium, decrypts the data obtained as the retrieval result, and...that is, '1001', 'John', 'New York', '22', '407-228-6611' in row 1 of the **database** is sequentially stored in the record input memory 426.

The encrypting unit 427 encrypts the...

...second item ('name') data of the record corresponding to the column number 2 is encrypted **using** a row key, and is written to the encrypted **record** write memory 428. A **row** key is generated at **random** **using** the **row** number and **random** numbers, and a different value is **used** for each **row**. The data of the third item ('state') of the record corresponding to the column number...

7/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01101486

System and techniques for fast approximate query answering
System und Technik für schnelles genahertes Abfragerückantworten
Systeme et technique de reponse approximative rapide a des requetes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,
New Jersey 07974-0636, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Acharya, Swarup, 32 Southgate Rd., Apt. 2, New Providence, New Jersey
07974, (US)

Matias, Yossi, Hamishmar Haezrachi 12, Tel Aviv 69697, (IL)

Gibbons, Phillip B., 201 Embree Court, Westfield, New Jersey 07090, (US)

Poosala, Viswanath, 36 Maple Court, Highland Park, New Jersey 08904, (US)

Ramaswamy, Sridhar, 152 Spruce Mill Lane, Scotch Plains, New Jersey 07076,
(US)

Suel, Torsten, 64 Troy Drive Apt. B, Springfield, New Jersey 07081, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Johnston, Kenneth Graham et al (32381), Lucent Technologies (UK) Ltd, 5
Mornington Road, Woodford Green Essex, IG8 OTU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 965928 A2 991222 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99303624 990510;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 81660 980520
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 175
NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 2

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	199951	1314
SPEC A	(English)	199951	11300
Total word count - document A			12614
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			12614

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION readable medium having computer-executable instructions for updating, in response to a query of a **database**, a plurality of data samples in memory associated with an approximate query engine, where the data samples require less space than the data stored in the **database**; determining whether the query is inserting or deleting data from the **database**, and if the query is inserting data then, for each tuple, (a) determining the **database** relation for the tuple, (b) adding the tuple to an uniform random sample associated with the relation based on a predetermined probability, and (c) if the **tuple** is added to the uniform **random** sample, (i) computing a new join data sample **tuple** using the **tuple**, (ii) adding the new join data sample tuple to a join data sample associated with...

...found to be less than the predetermined minimum required size with new tuples from the **database**.

Brief Description of the Drawings

In the drawings,

FIG. 1 illustrates a traditional data warehouse...such a re-computation be necessary.

Most of the synopses mentioned above can be maintained using known techniques. Counters are maintained by incrementing them as **tuples** are inserted and decrementing them as **tuples** are deleted. Uniform **random** samples are maintained as **tuples** are inserted and deleted using the algorithm we described in our August 1997 article, Gibbons et al., "Fast incremental maintenance of approximate histograms," Proc. 23rd International Conf. on Very Large **Data Bases**, pp. 446-475, incorporated herein by reference. Maximum and minimum values for attributes are maintained...

...CLAIMS medium as recited in claim 19, wherein said inserting comprises the steps of
determining the **database** relation for said tuple,
adding said tuple to one of said plurality of random samples associated with said relation based on a predetermined probability, and
if said **tuple** is added to said **random** sample,
(a) computing a new join data sample **tuple** using said **tuple**,
(b) adding said new join data sample tuple to a join data sample associated with...

7/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00985948

Data processing apparatus and method
Datenverarbeitungsgerat und Verfahren
Dispositif de traitement de donnees et procede

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Informix Software, Inc., (2200630), 4100 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park,
California 94025, (US), (applicant designated states:
AT;BE;CH;CY;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)

INVENTOR:

Lakshmi, Seetha M., 7842 Belknap Drive, Cupertino, California 95014, (US)
Zhou, Shaoyu, 151 Calderson Avenue, No. 225, Mountain View, California
94041, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. et al (52154), IBM United Kingdom Limited
Intellectual Property Law Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN,
(GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 892356 A2 990120 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98305776 980720;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 896931 970718

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 137

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9903	986
SPEC A	(English)	9903	7030
Total word count - document A			8016
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			8016

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION the training period. After the training period, bias and weight values are stored in a **database** table for retrieval and use by the SelfFunc module dynamically.

The operation of the neural...

...against selectivity function for a Contains(Circ,Path) operator. The paths table (which includes a **column** pth of path type) is generated **using** a **random** number generator and its size is 1000 **rows**. The target selectivity value is obtained using the following query:
select X, Y, R, count...

7/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00954685

INDEPENDENT DISTRIBUTED DATABASE SYSTEM

GLEICHRANGIG VERTEILTES DATENBANKSYSTEM

SYSTEME DE BASE DE DONNEES REPARTIES INDEPENDANTE

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

PeerDirect Company, (4014691), Suite 800, 1959 Upper Water street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2X2, (CA), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

SUTTER, Herbert, P., 2228 Urwin Crescent, Oakville, Ontario L6L 2T2, (CA)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Evens, Paul Jonathan et al (83934), Maguire Boss, 5 Crown Street, St.
Ives, Cambridgeshire PE27 5EB, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 934568 A1 990811 (Basic)

EP 934568 B1 030611

WO 98020430 980514

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97911073 971029; WO 97CA807 971029

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 742024 961101

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200324	1832
CLAIMS B	(German)	200324	1674
CLAIMS B	(French)	200324	2125
SPEC B	(English)	200324	33815
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			39446
Total word count - documents A + B			39446

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION and this field's column name. The next step (block 292) comprises encrypting the plaintext **field** 288a with its pre-pended **random** bytes 288b **using** a symmetric cipher operating in a mode such as CBC which requires an initialization vector...

...uniqueHash). The encryption 292 produces an encrypted data field 298 which is stored in the **database**.

Given the correct uniqueHash value (easily calculated from the fragment itself) and the correct encryption...

7/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00943793

Method and apparatus for performing an aggregate query in a database system
Verfahren und Gerat, um vereinte Abfragen in einem Datenbanksystem
auszufuhren

Procede et dispositif pour executer des requetes associees dans un systeme
de base donnees

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Informix Software, Inc., (2200630), 4100 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park,
California 94025, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Friedman, Paul, 2945 Privet Drive, Hillsborough, California 94010, (US)
Smedberg, Michael, 938 Grizzly Peak Boulevard, Berkeley, California 94708
, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. et al (52154), IBM United Kingdom Limited
Intellectual Property Law Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN,
(GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 856802 A2 980805 (Basic)
EP 856802 A3 010221

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98200178 980123;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 790722 970131

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI; NL; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 67

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9832	713
SPEC A	(English)	9832	3199
Total word count - document A			3912
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3912

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION selection of records from the source table is conducted without replacement so that the same **record** is not selected twice. In general, a pseudo- **random** algorithm may be **used** to select **records** from the source table. For example, if the source table has F records and the...

...of records, and one record may be randomly selected from each group. In general, a **database** administrator would create the sample table 80 before the **database** is made available to users.

The sample table 80 includes the same fields (RID 52...

7/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00901401

Method and system for locating and sampling of data in parallel processing systems

Verfahren und System zum Orten und Probenentnehmen in einem parallelen Verarbeitungssystem

Methode et systeme pour situer et echantillonner des donnees dans un systeme de traitement parallele

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Bird, Colin L., 32 Reynolds Road, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire SO50 7NA, (GB)

Wallis, Graham D., 4 Itchen Close, West Wellow, Hampshire SO51 6GX, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Jennings, Michael John (80331), IBM United Kingdom Limited, Intellectual Property Department, Hursley Park, Winchester, Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 822504 A2 980204 (Basic)

EP 822504 A3 020508

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97305495 970723;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9616092 960731

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 169

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 6

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9806	706
SPEC A	(English)	9806	5868
Total word count - document A			6574
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			6574

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION compared with simply processing all items in the order in which they appear in the **database**.

While an initial sample could in theory be random, a random sampling is not reproducible. With random sampling, each time a segmentation process is run with the same data the **randomly** sampled **records** **used** for generating the initial segmentation model will be different. The initial model may be sufficiently...

7/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00882314

Electronic cash implementing method with a surveillance institution, and user apparatus and surveillance institution apparatus for implementing the same

Verfahren zum Einführen elektronischen Geldes mit einer Überwachungseinrichtung, Gebrauchervorrichtung und Überwachungseinrichtung zum Durchführen desselben

Methode de mise en oeuvre d'argent electronique avec un centre de surveillance, et dispositif de l'utilisateur et dispositif de centre de surveillance pour la mettre en oeuvre

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CORPORATION, (686339), 19-2 Nishi-Shinjuku 3-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 163-19, (JP), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Okamoto, Tatsuaki, 1-51-13, Nagasawa, Yokosuka-shi, Kanagawa 239, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Hoffmann, Eckart, Dipl.-Ing. (5571), Patentanwalt, Bahnhofstrasse 103, 82166 Grafelfing, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 807910 A2 971119 (Basic)
EP 807910 A3 000105

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97107804 970513;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 96121688 960516

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07F-019/00; G06F-017/60

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 175

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9711W2	2851
SPEC A	(English)	9711W2	9310
Total word count - document A			12161
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			12161

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

...SPECIFICATION issuance of electronic cash, the variable number (e.g., random number) R may not be used . In the case of not using the random number R, the bank 200 records data (X,NU)) in correspondence with the user's name U in the user database 201, and the surveillance institution 100 registers either (X,NU)) or ET)) (X,NU)).

Alternatively...

7/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00869786

Computer system and computer-implemented process for classifying records in a computer database

Rechnersystem und rechnerimplementierter Prozess zum Klassifizieren von Datensätzen in einer Rechnerdatenbank

Systeme et processus informatiques pour classifier des enregistrements dans une base de donnees informatique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Pilot Software Inc, (2287390), One Canal Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;IE;IT;LI)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 797160 A2 970924 (Basic)
EP 797160 A3 980527

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97301933 970321;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 621046 960322

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IE; IT; LI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 95

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9709W3	145
SPEC A	(English)	9709W3	7273
Total word count - document A			7418
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7418

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

...ABSTRACT A2

Data flow for the process of segmentation of a **database** is managed by an analysis table created and maintained within the **database**. Data are processed within the **database**. Segment definitions are stored in one or more tables created in the **database** as a result of the segmentation process. The analysis table may include a **field** containing a **random** number. The **random** number may be **used** to subsample the **records** in the analysis table in order to limit the number of records, thus reducing processing...

...SPECIFICATION a flat file.

In the present invention, the flow of data used to classify a **database** into segments is managed by an analysis table created and maintained within the **database**. The analysis table includes an identifier for each entity of the data set sampled from the **database** and an indicator of the segment in which it is contained. The analysis table also...

...the data in the target field. Using the analysis table, data are processed within the **database** to generate definitions of the segments. One or more tables are created in the **database** as a result of the segmentation process to identify the segmentation.

In one embodiment of the invention, the analysis table includes a **field** containing a **random** number. The **random** number may be **used** to subsample the **records** in the analysis table in order to limit the number of records to be processed...

...for the purpose of determining the best split of the node. By adjusting the threshold **applied** to the **random** number according to a desired number of **records** and the number of records in the node, the sample size can be controlled.

Additionally...

...segments into further segments.

Another aspect of the invention is a system for classifying a **database** into segments and for storing definitions of the segments in one or more tables in the **database**. The tables may include statistical information associated with the segmentation. Storing segment definitions in a **database** allows for definitions to be accessed in the same manner as other data.

Another aspect...ten thousand entities. Such subsampling is provided for in the present invention by an efficient **use** of the **random** number **field** 106 in the analysis table 100.

Subsampling reduces the size of the data set for...Application, filed on even date herewith, entitled "Computer System and Computer-Implemented Process for Applying **Database** Segment Definitions to a **Database**,"

which is hereby incorporated by reference. An example of a tool for visualization of segmentation of a **database** is found in commonly-owned European Patent Application, filed on even date herewith, entitled "Graphical User Interface and Display Process for Data Segments in a Computer **Database**," which is hereby incorporated by reference.

The present invention provides the capability of using CART on data residing in a relational **database** without requiring extraction of a flat file from the **database**. An analysis table in the **database** which represents the data set used by CART and which contains a **random** number **field** for each entity allows data flow to be controlled so as to maximize processing efficiency...

7/3,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00412469

ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT DISPLAY WITH ANNOTATION ROUTINES AND MULTIPLE WINDOWS.
ELEKTRONISCHE DOKUMENTANZEIGE MIT AUFZEICHNUNGSROUTINEN UND MEHREREN FENSTERN.

AFFICHAGE ELECTRONIQUE DE DOCUMENT A PROGRAMME D'ANNOTATION ET FENETRES MULTIPLES.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

WANG LABORATORIES, INC., (333561), One Industrial Avenue, M/S 014-B7D,
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AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Behrens, Dieter, Dr.-Ing. et al (1701), Wuesthoff & Wuesthoff Patent- und
Rechtsanwalte Schweigerstrasse 2, D-81541 Munchen, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 404893 A1 910102 (Basic)
EP 404893 A1 930505
EP 404893 B1 950222
WO 9005333 900517

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89913139 891026; WO 89US4790 891026

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 265686 881101

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/14 ; G06F-003/033

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	707
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	687
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	743
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	4627
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6764
Total word count - documents A + B			6764

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-003/14 ...
... G06F-003/033

...SPECIFICATION is unique to system 20 (Figure 1).

In order to retrieve an image from a **database**, the user selects the file cabinet icon 40 during the display of the user's...

...Figure 5b, the search form 46 has fields similar to the "store form" 44.
The "**Database**" field is automatically completed by the processor 22

with the name of a default **database** such as the **database** associated with the multi-window screen program. The user inserts the logical identification name or...field to provide further criteria for the search. The user provided information in the comment **field** is **used** to perform a **random** text search in the **database** designated in the "**database**" **field**.

If the user makes a mistake such as misspelling a word or name in the ...

7/3,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00398764

Partitioned cache memory management.
Verwaltung eines verteilten Cache-Speichers.
Gestion d'antememoire partagee.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Killgren, Neil Arthur (32601), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual
Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 389151 A2 900926 (Basic)
EP 389151 A3 920603

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90302516 900308;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 327204 890322

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-012/08**

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 109

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	1224
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	4291
Total word count - document A			5515
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5515

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-012/08**

...SPECIFICATION including larger and larger random access buffers or caches between the processors and the disks.

Database systems such as IMS and DB2 have large buffers of main memory to hold recently referenced **database records**. Disk controllers **use random** access memory to hold the most recently referenced track on the disks. A temporary memory...

7/3,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2003 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00283201

MULTIPLE DISK MEMORY ACCESS ARRANGEMENT FOR GRIDDED TYPE DATA.
ZUGANGSANORDNUNG ZU EINEM SPEICHER MIT MEHREREN PLATTEN FUR
GITTERNETZDATEN.

AGENCEMENT D'ACCES EN MEMOIRE A DISQUE MULTIPLE POUR DONNEES DU TYPE A
GRILLE.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Hughes Aircraft Company, (214913), 7200 Hughes Terrace P.O. Box 45066,
Los Angeles, California 90045-0066, (US), (applicant designated states:
CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;SE)

INVENTOR:

YULE, Raymond, C., 2003 N. Cypress Street, La Habra Heights, CA 90631,
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 282586 A1 880921 (Basic)
EP 282586 B1 930825
WO 8802154 880324
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87907362 870729; WO 87US1807 870729
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 925854 860911
DESIGNATED STATES: CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/64

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	272
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	228
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	334
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	1663
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			2497
Total word count - documents A + B			2497

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/64

...SPECIFICATION image is produced by processing data descriptive of the area within an observer's simulated **field** of view. In such systems dynamic **random** access memories may be **utilized**, for example, to store data for immediate processing, i.e., data sufficient to meet process...
...with a two dimensional grid representing ground coordinates with each grid location having associated therewith **data base** description elements (voxels) which data, e.g., elevation, color and/or intensity, is processed by...

7/3,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00271637

Method and apparatus for determining a data base address.
Verfahren und Einrichtung um eine Datenbankadresse zu bestimmen.
Methode et dispositif pour determiner une adresse de banque de donnees.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AT&T Corp., (589370), 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2412,
(US), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Buckley, Christopher Simon Thirsk et al (28912), AT&T (UK) LTD., AT&T
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Essex IG8 0TU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 268373 A2 880525 (Basic)
EP 268373 A3 910911
EP 268373 B1 931222

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87309117 871015;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 922875 861024

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 95

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	460
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	475
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	548
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	2301
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			3784
Total word count - documents A + B			3784

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/40

...SPECIFICATION data hashing arrangement described above has been used to store 100,074 tuples on disk 105 at a packing density of 73% with only one tuple being stored in overflow. Reducing...

...in no tuples being stored in overflow.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a **database** address generator 400 implementing the above-**described** data hashing method for generating a **database** address from an N-byte key, where N is a positive integer greater than one...

...a register 401, which stores the 15-byte key, and further includes a memory 402 **used** to store the table of 31-bit **random** numbers of Appendix A. Register 401 transmits the first byte of the key to an ADDRESS input port of memory 402. A read control unit 407 first effects a seven-bit circular **left** shift operation on the contents of a 31-bit circulating shift register 405 by transmitting...

7/3,K/22 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00922186 **Image available**

ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM **SYSTEME DE VOTE ELECTRONIQUE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200256230 A2-A3 20020718 (WO 0256230)
Application: WO 2001US43962 20011121 (PCT/WO US0143962)
Priority Application: US 2000252762 20001122

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 10211

International Patent Class: G06F-017/60
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... information

derived from one of a plurality of voted election ballots; and
for each received **record** :
selecting a **random** location in the storage device at which to
store the **record** using a hardware **random** -number generator; and
storing the **record** at the selected **random** location, thus
dissociating the positions of the **records** in the storage device from
the
order in which the records are received.
[c44] 44...

...memory.

[c49] 49. The method of claim 43 wherein the records are stored in a
database .
[c50] 50. The method of claim 43, further comprising splitting each
received record into a...

...a second portion, and wherein the first portion of each record is stored
in a **database** , and wherein the first portion of each record is stored
in a file system file...

7/3,K/23 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00908896 **Image available**

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR SYNTHESIZING ENVIRONMENTS TO FACILITATE DISTRIBUTED,
CONTEXT-SENSITIVE, MULTI-USER INTERACTIVE APPLICATIONS**
**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'INTEGRATION D'ENVIRONNEMENTS POUVANT FACILITER DES
APPLICATIONS INTERACTIVES MULTI-UTILISATEUR CONTEXTUELLES DISTRIBUEES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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WIRT Mark Conway, Route 2, Box 886, Shepherdstown, WV 25443, US,

Legal Representative:

ALCORN Linda E (et al) (agent), Sterne, Kessler, Goldstein & Fox
P.L.L.C., Suite 600, 1100 New York Avenue, Washington, DC 20005-3934,
US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200242921 A1 20020530 (WO 0242921)

Application: WO 2001US44091 20011127 (PCT/WO US0144091)

Priority Application: US 2000721979 20001127

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO

RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 16489

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/16

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... during runtime. Such data store is LDAP server 422, which is a relational database, object **database** , flat file or other information store.

a. Authentication at Login

The first time authentication agent...

...as an encryption "key" for the current session. Authentication agent 402 (which has its own **record** of the password) encrypts a test message (a **random** data segment) **using** this key, and sends it to

7/3,K/24 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00893386 **Image available**

FAST DATA RETRIEVAL BASED UPON CONTIGUOUS CONSOLIDATION OF RECORDS
ACCORDING TO FREQUENCY OF ACCESS

EXTRACTION DE DONNEES RAPIDE REPOSANT SUR LE REGROUPEMENT DE FACON
ADJACENTE DE FICHIERS EN FONCTION DE LEUR FREQUENCE D'ACCES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

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LIPHAM John, 23 Robin Hood Road, Danbury, CT 06811, US,
KISSIAK George, 55 Mill Plain Road, #26-5, Danbury, CT 06811, US,

Legal Representative:

SACHS Robert R (et al) (agent), Fenwick & West LLP, Two Palo Alto Square,
Palo Alto, CA 94306, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200227526 A1 20020404 (WO 0227526)

Application: WO 2001US28700 20010913 (PCT/WO US0128700)

Priority Application: US 2000236559 20000928; US 2000747766 20001222

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6097

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... head movement that is essentially random, resulting in lengthy average seek times. The larger the **database** , the greater the record distribution, and hence the slower the data access will be. In practice, when known **database** architectures are used to stored large **databases** , the system spends a significant amount of time moving the disk-heads to various physical...

...is a method and a system for facilitating quick access of data records in large **databases** .

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

According to an embodiment of the present invention, the most recently accessed data records are stored contiguously on static media, and the least recently accessed data **records** are stored contiguously on static media. Additionally, a buffer in **random** access memory is **used** to store a subset of the data **records** . preferably those that have been most recently accessed. When a data record is accessed, it...

...are contiguously stored.

Access of data records is thus much faster than in a traditional **database** . The most recently accessed records are, statistically, the most likely records to be subsequently accessed...

7/3,K/25 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00885100 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SECURE ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS

PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF SERVANT A EFFECTUER DES REGLEMENTS ELECTRONIQUES SECURISES

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

UZO Chijioke, 11-G Parkwood Drive, South Amboy, NJ 08879, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)

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UZO Chijioke (agent), 11-G Parkwood Drive, South Amboy, NJ 08879, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200219234 A1 20020307 (WO 0219234)

Application: WO 2001US41570 20010806 (PCT/WO US0141570)

Priority Application: US 2000650293 20000829

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11575

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... records change each time the clearing server 12 updates the token, they comprise the following **fields** : a consumer ID; a first **random** number **used** to generate an update key; a second random number used to generate an overwrite key...

...the consumer record is that the record has been pre-created in the clearing server **database** 13 and has as its consumer ID a number assigned to the prepaid card. The...

7/3,K/26 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00821325 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR VERIFICATION OF IDENTITY

PROCEDE ET SYSTEME DE VERIFICATION D'IDENTITE

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

ELLINGSON John F, 59 Oak Creek Trail, Madison, WI 53717-1509, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)
Legal Representative:
MAHONEY Joseph A (et al) (agent), P.O. Box 061080, Wacker Drive Station -
Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60606-1080, US,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200154333 A2-A3 20010726 (WO 0154333)
Application: WO 2001US1813 20010118 (PCT/WO US0101813)
Priority Application: US 2000489111 20000121
Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ
DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12093

...International Patent Class: G06F-007/04 ...

... G06F-011/30 ...

... G06F-012/14

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... applicant as having manipulated their identities in opening checking
accounts with ChexSystems' comprehensive Reported Names **Database** and
obtained 188,415 record matches. In 1 5 addition, applicant obtained the
identities used...

...matched the timeframe of applicant's test data were blindly distributed
within the 56 million **records used** for system development.
Applicant's **random** chances of identifying the test **records** were
21:56,000,000. Nevertheless, applicant successfully identified all 21
known perpetrators and identified...

7/3,K/27 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00813178 **Image available**

HARDWARE TOKEN SELF ENROLLMENT PROCESS
PROCEDE D'AUTO-INSCRIPTION DE JETONS DE MATERIEL

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NETSCAPE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, 501 E. Middlefield Road, Mountain
View, CA 94043, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all
designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

BURNS William, 250 Harrison Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

GLENN Michael (et al) (agent), Glenn Patent Group, 3475 Edison Way, Suite
L., Menlo Park, CA 94025, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200146788 A1 20010628 (WO 0146788)
Application: WO 2000US35151 20001220 (PCT/WO US0035151)
Priority Application: US 99171914 19991221

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 5734

Main International Patent Class: G06F-001/00

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... hardware token processor has been initialized.

15 The method of Claim 13 wherein the recognition **database** comprises a unique record for each hardware token processor initialized and wherein each of said...

...to store a unique
identifier for each hardware token processor initialized-,
administrative personal identification number **field** that is **used** to
store a
13
randomly generated personal identification number for an administrative
user-, user personal identification number **field** that is **used** to
store a **randomly**
generated personal identification number for a user;
hardware token processor initialization Boolean field that is...

7/3,K/29 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00742392 **Image available**

INDEPENDENT DISTRIBUTED DATABASE SYSTEM
SYSTEME INDEPENDANT DE BASES DE DONNEES REPARTIES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PEERDIRECT INC, Suite 150, 2695 North Sheridan Way, Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 2N6, CA, CA (Residence), CA (Nationality), (For all designated
states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

SUTTER Herbert P, 2228 Urwin Crescent, Oakville, Ontario L6L 2T2, CA, CA
(Residence), CA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

VASS William B (et al) (agent), Ridout & Maybee, Suite 2400, One Queen
Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5C 3B1, CA,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200055762 A2-A3 20000921 (WO 0055762)
Application: WO 2000CA273 20000313 (PCT/WO CA0000273)
Priority Application: US 99270199 19990315

Parent Application/Grant:

Related by Continuation to: US 99270199 19990315 (CON)

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU
LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA
UG US UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 48268

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and this field's column name. The next step (block 292) comprises encrypting the plaintext **field** 288a with its pre-pended **random** bytes 288b - 157 **using** a symmetric cipher operating in a mode such as CBC which requires an initialization vector...
...uniqueHash) . The encryption 292 produces an encrypted data field 298 which is stored in the **database** .

Given the correct uniqueHash value (easily calculated from the fragment itself) and the correct encryption...

7/3,K/32 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00557623

DATA EXPLORATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
PROCEDE ET SYSTEME D'EXPLORATION DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

FORSTER Michael,
SPRATT Lindsey,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200020996 A1 20000413 (WO 0020996)

Application: WO 99US22148 19990923 (PCT/WO US9922148)

Priority Application: US 98166556 19981005

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY
DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML
MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 16448

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... item. Output has the same number of columns as Data. Output has rows selected from **Data** **based** on the values in Size, Start, and Step. Size can be specified
40
as derived...

...up to" a specified maximum value. Start can be specified as either to be picked **randomly** or **using** a given **row** index (a negative index counts backward from the end of Data). The Step value can...

7/3,K/33 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00557622

IMPROVED OPTIMIZATIONS IN A DATA EXPLORATION SYSTEM AND METHOD
OPTIMISATIONS AMELIOREES UTILISEES DANS UN SYSTEME ET UN PROCEDE
D'EXPLORATION DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DIGITAL ARCHAEOLOGY CORPORATION, 15721 College Boulevard, Lenexa, KS 66219
, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

FORSTER Michael, 2314 West 71st Street, Prairie Village, KS 66208, US,
Legal Representative:

KENNARD Wayne M (et al) (agent), Hale and Dorr LLP, 60 State Street,
Boston, MA 02109, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200020995 A1 20000413 (WO 0020995)

Application: WO 99US21775 19990923 (PCT/WO US9921775)

Priority Application: US 98166441 19981005

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 16542

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... item. Output has the same number of columns as Data. Output has rows
selected from **Data based** on the values in Size, Start, and Step. Size
can be specified as derived from...

...up to" a specified maximum value. Start can be specified as either to be
picked **randomly** or **using** a given **row** index (a negative index counts
backward from the end of Data). The Step value can...

7/3,K/34 (Item 16 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00530655 **Image available**

A SCALABLE SYSTEM FOR CLUSTERING OF LARGE DATABASES HAVING MIXED DATA
ATTRIBUTES

SYSTEME A ECHELLE VARIABLE PERMETTANT LE GROUPEMENT DE GRANDES BASES DE
DONNEES A ATTRIBUTS DE DONNEES MIXTES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,

FAYYAD Usama,

BRADLEY Paul S,

REINA Cory,

Inventor(s):

FAYYAD Usama,

BRADLEY Paul S,

REINA Cory,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9962007 A1 19991202

Application: WO 99US6717 19990329 (PCT/WO US9906717)

Priority Application: US 9883906 19980522; US 9886410 19980522

Designated States: JP US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 14550

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... table for each discrete data attribute and further wherein each data
record read from the **database** storage medium contributes to an updating

of the cluster model for at least one cluster...

...of the K clusters.

15 The method of claim I wherein the step of accessing **database** records is performed using a sequential scan of the **database** .

16 The method of claim I wherein the step of accessing **database records** is performed using a **random** index generator that does not repeat. i 17. In a computer data mining system, apparatus for evaluating data in a **database** comprising:
a) one or more data storage devices for storing a **database** of data records on a storage medium; said data records including attributes of both discrete...comprising a processing unit for evaluating at least some of the data records in the **database** and for characterizing the data records I I into multiple numbers of data clusters; said processing unit programmed to retrieve a subset of data from the **database** into the rapid access memory, evaluate the subset of data to further characterize the **database** clustering using a clustering criteria, and produce a summarization of at least some of the retrieved data records before retrieving additional data records from the **database** ; said computer producing a cluster model that includes cluster probabilities for the discrete attributes and...

7/3,K/35 (Item 17 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00494777 **Image available**

A METHOD FOR SEARCHING AND STORING OBJECTS IN A DATABASE USING SPACE FILLING CURVES
STOCKAGE ET RECHERCHE D'OBJETS DANS UNE BASE DE DONNEES AVEC UTILISATION DE COURBES D'OCCUPATION DE L'ESPACE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ETAK INC,

Inventor(s):

KUZNETSOV Vladimir E,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9926129 A1 19990527

Application: WO 98US24025 19981110 (PCT/WO US9824025)

Priority Application: US 97970999 19971114

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 6462

Main International Patent Class: G06F-003/14

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30 ...

... G06F-017/40

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... as the Sierpinski curve, may likewise be utilized.

The present invention further utilizes a standard **data base** management system to keep track of data in tables. The tables are stored in the storage device 104 of Fig.. 1, while the **data base** management system can reside in a control processor for storage device 104, or in processor...

...and columns. Some columns in the table can have a corresponding index provided in the **data base** management system to allow a quick **random** access to **rows** in the **column** of the table.
The present invention **utilizes** two tables, a main table as illustrated in Fig. 4 and a secondary table as...

7/3,K/36 (Item 18 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00466814 **Image available**
KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION SYSTEM INCLUDING INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE-BASE AND DATABASE, AND METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR UTILIZING THE SAME
SYSTEME DE REPRESENTATION DE CONNAISSANCES COMPRENANT UNE BASE DE DONNEES ET UNE BASE DE CONNAISSANCES INTEGRES, ET PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'UTILISATION DE CE SYSTEME

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,
HENDLER James A,
STOFFEL Kilian,
TAYLOR Merwyn G,

Inventor(s):

HENDLER James A,
STOFFEL Kilian,
TAYLOR Merwyn G,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9857279 A1 19981217

Application: WO 98US11493 19980612 (PCT/WO US9811493)

Priority Application: US 9749623 19970613

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN
ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9171

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

TITLE OF THE INVENTION.

KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION SYSTEM INCLUDING
INTEGRATED KNOWLEDGE-BASE AND **DATABASE** , AND METHOD AND
APPARATUS FOR UTILIZING THE SAME
BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION.

Field of the...

...representation system which utilizes what have been referred to as knowledge-base technologies and relational **database** technologies. Recent research in knowledge-base systems has concentrated on systems which are capable of...

...developments provide high-speed query results for large-scale complex "implicit" knowledge bases only when **utilizing** expensive computing systems with parallel processors having significant amounts of **random** access memory. Conventional **databases** , which typically only **use** explicit data **fields** , can provide fast results with less complicated computers; however, the query results are based only...

...inexpensive or typical single processor personal computer (PC).

Description of the Related Art.

Traditional relational **database** management systems (RDBMS) perform what is known as "explicit" data retrieval by explicitly matching data fields in a query or search request with data fields stored in the **database**. At the time of the creation of the database, or entry of data into the...

7/3,K/37 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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G0466813 **Image available**

DATABASE QUERY SYSTEM AND METHOD SYSTEME ET PROCEDE D'INTERROGATION D'UNE BASE DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

MICROSOFT CORPORATION,
BLINN Arnold N,
LORTON Michael S,

Inventor(s):

BLINN Arnold N,
LORTON Michael S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9857278 A1 19981217
Application: WO 98US11199 19980601 (PCT/WO US9811199)
Priority Application: US 97871079 19970609

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN
ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 7652

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... most significant advantage is that no table regeneration is needed when adding records to the **database**. Although adding records to the **database** might eventually result in record pages having differing numbers of records, this is not a significant concern. In a large **database**, the relative sizes will remain about equal, subject only to small statistical variations. At some...

...required in the prior art. Additionally, when defining or regenerating the page definition table, a **random** sampling of **database records** can be **used** to define **record** sets of equal sizes. This further reduces the time required for regeneration. More importantly, a page data table is not required. Rather, reference to the **database** itself is made using this technique after lower and upper bounds have been identified from the page definition table. Note that searches can be based on different **database** fields by maintaining multiple page definition tables. This would have required multiple page data tables...

7/3,K/40 (Item 22 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00429966

INDEPENDENT DISTRIBUTED DATABASE SYSTEM

SYSTEME DE BASE DE DONNEES REPARTIES INDEPENDANTE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CURRENT NETWORK TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION,
SUTTER Herbert P,

Inventor(s):

SUTTER Herbert P,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9820430 A1 19980514

Application: WO 97CA807 19971029 (PCT/WO CA9700807)

Priority Application: US 96742024 19961101

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GE HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN

MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU

GH KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK ES FI

FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 44047

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and this field's column

name. The next step (block 292) comprises encrypting the
plaintext **field** 288a with its pre-pended **random** bytes 288b
using a symmetric cipher operating in a mode such as CBC
which requires an initialization vector...

...uniqueHash) . The encryption 292 produces
an encrypted data field 298 which is stored in the
database .

Given the correct uniqueHash value (easily
calculated from the fragment itself) and the correct
encryption...

7/3,K/43 (Item 25 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00359545 **Image available**

**PROTECTING CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION IN A DATABASE FOR ENABLING TARGETED
ADVERTISING IN A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK**

**PROTECTION D'INFORMATIONS CONFIDENTIELLES DANS UNE BASE DE DONNEES
AUTORISANT UNE DEMARCHE PUBLICITAIRE CIBLEE DANS UN RESEAU DE
COMMUNICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BELL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH INC,

Inventor(s):

GIFFORD Warren Stanton,

GRIFFETH Nancy Davis,

KATZ James Everett,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9642059 A1 19961227

Application: WO 96US9703 19960610 (PCT/WO US9609703)

Priority Application: US 95490001 19950612

Designated States: AU CA JP MX NZ AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC

NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 9765

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... AM. STAT. Assoc. p.63-69 (1965), individuals may enter erroneous

values into the relational **database** a certain percentage of the time. The problem with this strategy ...target advertisements to the wrong audience a certain percentage of the time. Denning, Secure Statistical **Databases** Under Random Sample Queries, ACM TRANS. ON **DATABASE** SYS., vol. 5, no. 3, Sept., 1980, p.291-315 discloses a noise technique wherein the queries are **applied** to only **random** subsets of the **tuples** rather than all of the **tuples** in the relational **database** . In addition to the specific disadvantages mentioned above, one or more of the above-described on the Protection of Statistical **Databases** , PROC. ACM SIGMOD INT'L CONF. ON THE MGMT. OF DATA, p.169-181 (1977) and Chin Ozsoyoglu, Security in Partitioned Dynamic Statistical **Databases** , PROC. IEEE COMPSAC CONE, p. 594-601 (1979) disclose methods for partitioning the relational **database** into disjoint partitions

All of the above methods were developed primarily for statistical **databases** and do not have properties which enable the implementation of targeted advertising

In particular, the...

7/3,K/44 (Item 26 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00249524

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONDUCTING AND MANAGING INFORMATION AUDITS
APPAREIL ET PROCEDE DESTINES A EFFECTUER ET A GERER DES CONTROLES
D'INFORMATION

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

KLEIN Laurence Conrad,

Inventor(s):

KLEIN Laurence Conrad,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9323818 A1 19931125

Application: WO 93US4371 19930507 (PCT/WO US9304371)

Priority Application: US 92880397 19920508

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 16994

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/401

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Detailed Description

... It is therefore saved in step 924, and the conducting audit utility 126 ceases to **randomly** select **random** **records** (see step 926).

Random Record Selection

Step 914 of Figure 9 involves selecting a **random** **record** . There -are two

common methods of **randomly** selecting **records** . The In to use a **random** number generator to generate **random** numbers between 1 and the number of **records** in the filtered list Each number generated in this manner would identify exactly one record...

...were 12, 78, 103.... then records 12,78, 103... are selected.

The second method often **used** for selecting **random** numbers is by dividing the number of **records** in the filtered list by the number of records needed for the sample, and then...

...records according to the quotient For example, using a sample of 1000 records for a **database** of 100,000 records, every 100th record would be selected for the sample.

The second method takes a sample which is equally spread over the entire **database 114**. It is generally easier to implement the second method programmatically than the first method...the other hand, there are no electronic images that represent the source material for the **database 114**, then the reviewing sample utility 128 conducts the review by generating reports as follows...

...a

Record Contents Report, a Comparison Report and an Error Recording Form,

The List of **Random Records** Report is a listing of the **records** that comprise the sample. This list is **used** to retrieve the source material using just a few key descriptor fields taken from the **database 114**. The Record Contents Report is a listing of the complete contents of the records...

Claim

... means for generating a filtered list by applying filter criteria associated with fields in the **repository** to select a portion of the **repository** ,

(b) means for selecting a **random record** from said filtered list;

(c) means for **applying** skew criteria associated with -25 **fields** in the **repository** to determine whether said **random record** should be included in said sample, and

(d) means for repeatedly invoking said generating means...means for generating a filtered list by applying filter criteria associated with fields in the **repository** to select a portion of the **repository** ;

selecting means for selecting a **random record** from said filtered list;

applying means for **applying** skew criteria associated with **fields** in the **repository** to determine whether said **random record** should be included in said sample set; and

means for repeatedly invoking said generating means...means for generating a filtered list by applying filter criteria associated with fields in the **repository** to select a portion of the **repository** ;

selecting means for selecting a **random record** from said filtered list;

applying . means for **applying** skew criteria associated with **fields** in

the **repository** to determine whether said **random record** should be included in said sample set; and

means for repeatedly involdng said selecting means...

10/3,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00882213 **Image available**

**THE METHOD OF DEVISING LOTS TO INDICATE WINNERS IN AN INTERACTIVE GAME
PROCEDE DESTINE A CREER DES CARTES DE LOTERIE PERMETTANT D'IDENTIFIER LES
GAGNANTS D'UN JEU INTERACTIF**

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

BANASIAK Andrzej Witold, ul. Nawrockiego 7A m 13, PL-95-200 Pabianice, PL
, PL (Residence), PL (Nationality)

Legal Representative:

SZCZESNIAK-TYMINSKA Elzbieta (agent), ul. Conrada 10 m 6, PL-01-922
Warszawa, PL,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200215994 A1 20020228 (WO 0215994)

Application: WO 2000PL72 20001016 (PCT/WO PL0000072)

Priority Application: PL 342094 20000821

Designated States: TR US

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 2781

...International Patent Class: G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to 80 and in the fifth column numbers from 81 to 1 00.

Then a **database** containing Mk records is set up and each record corresponds to one row of numbers...described in a further part of this patent description, are entered in sequence into all **records** .

For each base **record** set up in this way a real **randomly** chosen **number** RNID from 0 to 1 is additionally **generated** . Using a microprocessor, **records** in the RNID sequence are sorted. Next, for example 10 of further records is entered...

10/3,K/10 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00874864 **Image available**

**IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO THE SECURITY OF AUTHENTICATION SYSTEMS
AMELIORATIONS PORTANT SUR LA SECURITE DE SYSTEMES D'AUTHENTIFICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

NEXXGEN LIMITED, Albany House, Market Steet, Maidenhead SL6 8BE, GB, GB
(Residence), GB (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

WREN-HILTON Giles Martin, Field View, coldmoorholm Lane, Bourne end,
Buckinghamshire SL8 5PS, GB, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality),
(Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

AHMAD Sheikh Shakeel (et al) (agent), David Keltie Associates, 12 New
Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1AG, GB,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200208974 A2-A3 20020131 (WO 0208974)

Application: WO 2001GB3298 20010723 (PCT/WO GB0103298)

Priority Application: GB 200018047 20000721; GB 200111978 20010516

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM
Publication Language: English
Filing Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 15016

Main International Patent Class: G06F-007/10
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the random number, the authentication engine 52 accesses the appropriate authentication data table from the database 50 and selects a word and a corresponding number from a 25 particular row. The...

...data and the authentication engine 52 selects the word and the number from the nth row , where n is the number obtained from the random number generator 54. The authentication engine 52 transmits the selected word to the corporate server 18 at...

10/3,K/14 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00803547 **Image available**

**METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING UNIQUE ENTITIES IN DISPARATE DATA FILES
PROCEDE PERMETTANT D'IDENTIFIER DES ENTITES UNIQUES DANS DES FICHIERS DE
DONNEES DISPARATES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORPORATION, One Franklin Plaza, Philadelphia, PA
19103, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states
except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

VICTOR Timothy W, 1020 Riverwalk Drive, Phoenixville, PA 19460, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

KANAGY James M (et al) (agent), SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Corporate
Intellectual Property, UW2220, 709 Swedeland Road, P.O. Box 1539, King
of Prussia, PA 19406-0939, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200137097 A1 20010525 (WO 0137097)
Application: WO 2000US31399 20001115 (PCT/WO US0031399)
Priority Application: US 99165621 19991115

Designated States: AE AL AU BA BB BG BR BZ CA CN CZ DZ EE GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MA MG MK MN MX MZ NO NZ PL RO SG SI SK
SL TR TT TZ UA US UZ VN YU ZA

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 3717

Main International Patent Class: G06F-012/00
International Patent Class: G06F-007/36
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim

... rando ize records in source file into
i blocks of approximately 1 500 205
i create Cartesian product containing 207

records having a random number of 1
calcul te agreements, disagreements
and no decisions for each element 209
pair in...
...minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in
the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the
international search (name of data base and, where practicable,
search terms used)
EAST, IEL, ACM
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT...

10/3,K/29 (Item 25 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00382196 **Image available**
SPECIFYING INDEXES FOR RELATIONAL DATABASES
INDEX IDENTIFICATEURS DESTINES A DES BASES DE DONNEES RELATIONNELLES
Patent Applicant/Assignee:
BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLC,
LENZIE Robert S,
Inventor(s):
LENZIE Robert S,
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 9722939 A1 19970626
Application: WO 96GB3102 19961216 (PCT/WO GB9603102)
Priority Application: GB 9526096 19951220
Designated States: AU CA CN JP KR MX NO NZ SG US AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB
GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
Publication Language: English
Fulltext Word Count: 12431

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... step 1004 the indexes already associated with the selected
table and operational within the live database are considered to
identify
the specific index having the highest firstkey card value, representated
as...

...of the HFI are identified and at step 1006 the data
distribution for said first column is determined .

Thereafter, at step 1007 a set of random values are generated
for the first column of the HFI within the range defined by LOW2KEY
and HIGH2KEY. The availability of values...

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2003/Aug(Updated 031202)

(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2003/UD,UM &UP=200381

(c) 2003 Thomson Derwent

Set	Items	Description
S1	376	(APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR USE OR USED OR USING OR UTILIZ? OR UTILIS? OR EMPLOY? ? OR EMPLOYING OR EMPLOYMENT) (5N) (RANDOM? - OR RAND OR RND) (5N) (ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	13367	(RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND) (3N) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMER- RAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?)
S3	1947	S2(5N) (CREAT??? OR PRODUC??? OR CALCULAT? OR DETERMIN? OR - DISCERN??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES OR COMPUTING OR COMPUTED)
S4	127525	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DATA()WARE- HOUSE? ? OR OLAP
S5	2410	COMPAR?(10N) (RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND)
S6	11	S1 AND S4
S7	48	S3 AND S4
S8	27	S7 AND IC=G06F
S9	37	S6 OR S8

9/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05749224 **Image available**
METHOD OF DETERMINATION OF FREE FLIGHT TIME OF PARTICLE AT DEVICE
SIMULATION

PUB. NO.: 10-032324 [JP 10032324 A]
PUBLISHED: February 03, 1998 (19980203)
INVENTOR(s): IMANAGA TOSHIHARU
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP [000218] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-184385 [JP 96184385]
FILED: July 15, 1996 (19960715)
INTL CLASS: [6] H01L-029/00; **G06F-017/00** ; **G06F-017/50**
JAPIO CLASS: 42.2 (ELECTRONICS -- Solid State Components); 45.4
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve a simulation efficiency by multistep scattering rate.

SOLUTION: A scattering rate γ_i of the particle is set beforehand in the multiple step consisting of i-step (i is a natural number of 1-n) to obtain a wave number k_i of the particle when scattering rate is γ_i (Step 1), and each time t_i when each wave number shows the size k_i is set as table **data based** on an electric field strength, vertical component, and parallel component of an initial wave number vector of particle (Step 2). For determination of the free flight time of particles, it is **calculated** from **random number**, time t_{i-1} , scattering rate γ_i , and scattering rate γ_{i-1} by comparing a generated prescribed random number and a value obtained from the time t_i shown in the table data and the scattering rate γ_i .

9/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05739736 **Image available**
BIT-ROUNDING DEVICE

PUB. NO.: 10-022836 [JP 10022836 A]
PUBLISHED: January 23, 1998 (19980123)
INVENTOR(s): KOBAYASHI MITSUGI
SUZUKI YOSHINORI
APPLICANT(s): SONY CORP [000218] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-191451 [JP 96191451]
FILED: July 02, 1996 (19960702)
INTL CLASS: [6] H03M-007/50; **G06F-007/38** ; H04N-001/41; H04N-007/24;
G06F-007/58
JAPIO CLASS: 42.4 (ELECTRONICS -- Basic Circuits); 29.4 (PRECISION
INSTRUMENTS -- Business Machines); 34.4 (SPACE DEVELOPMENT --
Communication); 44.2 (COMMUNICATION -- Transmission Systems);
44.6 (COMMUNICATION -- Television); 45.1 (INFORMATION
PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To perform the bit-rounding of the input data with no dependence of the bit series of the input data and before the data compression processing, without deteriorating the efficiency of the data compression processing that makes use of the time or space correlation.

SOLUTION: A bit-rounding processing part 15 performs the bit-rounding of the input data with no dependence on the bit series of the input **data**,

based on the pseudo random number produced at a pseudo-random number generation part 14. Then a compression part 16 performs the data compression processing to the output data of the part 15 by making use of the time or space correlation. The part 14 is initialized at the timing, when the head data of each frame are inputted to the part 15 by the initialization pulses received from the timing generation parts 19 and 20. Therefore, the same series of pseudo-random numbers are secured in all frames.

9/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

05644356 **Image available**
MATERIAL DESIGNING METHOD AND MATERIAL DESIGNING DEVICE FOR PERFORMING THE SAME METHOD

PUB. NO.: 09-259156 [JP 9259156 A]
PUBLISHED: October 03, 1997 (19971003)
INVENTOR(s): IKEDA YUICHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-064091 [JP 9664091]
FILED: March 21, 1996 (19960321)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/50 ; C22C-001/00; G06F-015/18
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 12.2 (METALS -- Metallurgy & Heat Treating); 12.3 (METALS -- Alloys)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To optimize the composition of alloy and obtain the composition of alloy which meets requirements in a short time by performing genetic algorithm which uses a gene and the degree of adaption by a computer.

SOLUTION: The material designing device consists of an input device 10, a preprocessor 20, a composition search device 30, a property value evaluation device 40, and a display device 50. The processor has an adaption degree function part 21 and a gene structure generation part 22. The composition search device 30 has a gene generation part 31, a random number generator 32, an adaption degree calculation part 33, a selection part 34, a binarizing unit 35, a crossing and mutation generation part 36, and a decimal-digitizing unit 37. The property value evaluation device 40 has a property value calculation part 41 and a property value parameter data base 42. Here, the gene of the genetic algorithm has the composition of alloy as an element and the degree of adaption of the genetic algorithm is found on the basis of the conditions of a given property value and a property value as to the composition of the alloy that the gene has.

9/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02883045 **Image available**
AUTOMATIC VERIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAINTENANCE DIAGNOSING MECHANISM

PUB. NO.: 01-180645 [JP 1180645 A]
PUBLISHED: July 18, 1989 (19890718)
INVENTOR(s): SUZUKI KAORU
KANEKO MAMORU
KANARI MATSUKICHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
HITACHI DENSHI SERVICE KK [403387] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 63-005366 [JP 885366]
FILED: January 13, 1988 (19880113)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-011/22
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
46.2 (INSTRUMENTATION -- Testing)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 947, Vol. 13, No. 464, Pg. 51,
October 20, 1989 (19891020)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To automatically verify a fault detecting mechanism and a fault factor analysis processing mechanism of a computer system with high efficiency by generating a pseudo fault from a multi-run with a random number test program and evaluating analysis data on the fault.

CONSTITUTION: A fault recovery processing part 12 is added to a host computer 1 and a random number test program 21 is prepared on a main storage 2. A service processor 3 includes a pseudo, fault generation control part 32, an analysis result detecting part 33 and an analysis result verifying part 34. Then the part 33 reads out a control table of a fault factor analysis data storing file 4 before and after generation of a fault and retrieves the storing position of the corresponding analysis data based on the difference between read control tables. Then only the corresponding analysis data is read out of the file 4. While various instruction strings are produced from the random numbers after scan-in of error data. Thus a fault is produced by the multi-run with the program 21 which executes said instruction strings. Then a fault detecting mechanism can work in a wide range. As a result, both a fault detecting mechanism and a fault factor analyzing mechanism can be automatically verified with high efficiency.

9/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02612644 **Image available**
DATA BASE DEVICE FOR SHIP

PUB. NO.: 63-229544 [JP 63229544 A]
PUBLISHED: September 26, 1988 (19880926)
INVENTOR(s): KAIKAWA YOSHIMASA
OZAWA KANJI
SHONO TETSUJI
ICHIKAWA TAKAHARU
WATABE TATSUHIKO
MIHASHI AKIRA
TAKAHAMA HIDEASA
ONO TAKESHI

APPLICANT(s): NKK CORP [000412] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
SHIPBUILD RES ASSOC JAPAN [367833] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY IND CO LTD [000009] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
SUMITOMO HEAVY IND LTD [000210] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
HITACHI ZOSEN CORP [000511] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
MITSUBISHI HEAVY IND LTD [000620] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)

APPL. NO.: 62-065008 [JP 8765008]
FILED: March 19, 1987 (19870319)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-012/14 ; G06F-012/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 817, Vol. 13, No. 32, Pg. 61, January
25, 1989 (19890125)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To prevent the appropriation of original data on a **data base** by adding an error to the data on **data base** by a foul data output means and displaying them when a foul operator is discriminated.

CONSTITUTION: When an ID card 10 is inputted, a processor 21 compares the code of the card 10 with a code stored in an ID code memory 24 and judges a foul operator when no coincidence is obtained between both codes. Thus the processor 21 outputs a trigger signal for foul state to a processor 31. The processor 31 reads out data with an access given to a **data base** 32 when a start command is inputted from a keyboard 33. Then the processor 31 adds a prescribed error addition function to the data on the base 32 in response to a **random number** corresponding to the digit **number produced** from a **random number** generator and displays said data on a display 34. As a result, the foul operator judges the normal **data based** on the display contents although this data is actually defective. Thus the normal original data on the base 32 is never appropriated.

9/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2003 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

02246241 **Image available**
CALCULATING DEVICE FOR SURFACE AREA AND VOLUME OF COMPOUND

PUB. NO.: 62-163141 [JP 62163141 A]
PUBLISHED: July 18, 1987 (19870718)
INVENTOR(s): YUDA KOTARO
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD [000522] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 61-005303 [JP 865303]
FILED: January 14, 1986 (19860114)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-007/70 ; G06F-015/36
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 652, Vol. 12, No. 2, Pg. 17, January
07, 1988 (19880107)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To calculate the surface area or volume of a compound and an overlapping area of the surface area or volume of between atoms forming the compound, by using the spot positions obtained by using random numbers as the coordinate points of the surface or the inside of the compound.

CONSTITUTION: A **data base** 7 is formed with the constitution attribute of a compound consisting of plural atoms and a converting means 8 converts a set of random numbers obtained from a random number generator 4 into a coordinate point between atoms extracted out of a compound having a prescribed atom constitution. A counting means 6 counts the coordinate points for each atom whose overlapping area of atoms is excluded by a **providing** means 5 and calculates a ratio against all sets of generated **random numbers**. Then this **calculated** ratio is multiplied by the value serving as a prescribed unit system. N pieces of spots are produced on the surface or within the volume of an optional compound by means of random numbers. Then it is decided whether the positions of those spots should be checked and counted or not and the areas or volumes of the counted numbers are totalized. Thus the surface area or the volume of a compound is obtained uniformly. This shortens the calculating time and furthermore the area and the volume can also be calculated for an overlapping area between two different atoms.

9/5/21 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014603876 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-424580/200245

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-145875; 2002-194700; 2002-224952; 2002-433517;
2002-547136; 2003-196800; 2003-719900

XRPX Acc No: N02-333773

Row identification number generation method for relational database management system, involves manipulating created unique row identification number, such that row identification number is quasi-random

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: LYLE R W; YOTHERS J A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6363389	B1	20020326	US 98101729	P	19980924	200245 B
			US 99322286	A	19990528	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98101729 P 19980924; US 99322286 A 19990528

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6363389	B1	18	G06F-017/30	Provisional application	US 98101729

Abstract (Basic): US 6363389 B1

NOVELTY - The method involves creating a unique row identification number using computer dependent time stamp having several bits arranged in order. The portion of the bits arranged in order are reversed and located in front of remaining portion of the bits for manipulating unique row identification number, such that row identification number is quasi-random.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Row identification number generating apparatus;

(b) Computer program for generating row identification number

USE - For relational **database** management system (RDBMS).

ADVANTAGE - The unique quasi-**random** row identification number can be **used** as a **database** partition key which evenly distributes data among partitions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram illustrating the unique quasi-random row identification number generation method.

pp; 18 DwgNo 7/10

Title Terms: ROW; IDENTIFY; NUMBER; GENERATE; METHOD; RELATED; **DATABASE** ;
MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; MANIPULATE; UNIQUE; ROW; IDENTIFY; NUMBER; ROW;
IDENTIFY; NUMBER; QUASI; RANDOM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

9/5/23 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014432860 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-253563/200230

XRPX Acc No: N02-195671

Random number generator for computer system involves generating data based random number , timer based random number and combining them to produce final random number

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM)

Inventor: MULLER S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6298360	B1	20011002	US 95451796	A	19950526	200230 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95451796 A 19950526

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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Abstract (Basic): US 6298360 B1

NOVELTY - Output of cyclic redundancy check (CRC) generator and user selectable number e.g. network address, are input to **data based** random number generator (210a). Free running timer provides numbers for timer based random number generator (220). These numbers are combined in combiner (230) e.g. exclusive OR circuitry, to **produce** final **random number**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for the method of **producing a random number**.

USE - As a **random number** generator (claimed) e.g. for **determining** retransmission time for data packet following collision on bus e.g. Ethernet bus.

ADVANTAGE - Uses existing circuitry and **produces random numbers** evenly distributed over predetermined range.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - **Data based** number generator (210a)
Timer based number generator (220)

Combiner (230)

pp; 12 DwgNo 2A/4

Title Terms: RANDOM; NUMBER; GENERATOR; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; GENERATE; DATA;
BASED; RANDOM; NUMBER; TIME; BASED; RANDOM; NUMBER; COMBINATION; PRODUCE;
FINAL; RANDOM; NUMBER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/58

File Segment: EPI

9/5/27 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013990330 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-474545/200151

Method for issuing and drawing internet lottery at realtime

Patent Assignee: SUL J A (SULJ-I)

Inventor: SUL J A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
KR 2001011991	A	20010215	KR 9931631	A	19990731	200151 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 9931631 A 19990731

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
KR 2001011991	A	1	G06F-007/58	

Abstract (Basic): KR 2001011991 A

NOVELTY - A method for issuing and drawing internet at realtime lottery is provided to guarantee impartiality by conducting a public lottery drawing process, to store the random numbers that are issued as lottery numbers in a **database**, and to select the winning lottery numbers in realtime by **calculating** the stored **random numbers**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An operator randomly generates the random numbers through a random number generation server(101) and the generated random numbers are stored in a random lottery number DB(102). A user, who is registered in a user DB(114), connects to a web server(111) through a web browser(110), and a lottery issuance server(112) brings a random number, which is stored in the random lottery number DB, and transmits the number to the user through the web server and the web browser. The lottery issuance server simultaneously transmits the random variable to the web server and stores the transmitted random number in a lottery DB(113). The random numbers, which are stored in the lottery DB, are drawn through a realtime drawing server(115) and the drawing results are transmitted to the user through the web browser. The drawing result is also stored in a drawing number DB(116).

pp; 1 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: METHOD; ISSUE; DRAW; LOTS
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/58
File Segment: EPI

9/5/28 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013901637 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-385850/200141
XRPX Acc No: N01-283433

**Diagnostic apparatus for commercial database evaluation apparatus,
determines threshold value of reliability based on set accumulation value
of ideal records**

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001117904	A	20010427	JP 99294874	A	19991018	200141 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99294874 A 19991018

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2001117904 A 8 G06F-017/00

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001117904 A

NOVELTY - A generator (1a) in estimation unit (1), outputs prediction value of specific attribute of new record. A generator (1b) outputs reliability table for each predicted value and random number of records. A graph is produced based on collected values. A setting unit sets accumulation value of ideal records stored within fixed interval, based on which threshold value of reliability is determined.

USE - For diagnosing operation of commercial database evaluation apparatus.

ADVANTAGE - Enables diagnosing the evaluation apparatus due to visual display of diagnostic graph.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of diagnostic apparatus. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Estimation unit (1)
Value generator (1a)
Table generator (1b)
pp; 8 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: DIAGNOSE; APPARATUS; COMMERCIAL; DATABASE ; EVALUATE;
APPARATUS; DETERMINE; THRESHOLD; VALUE; RELIABILITY; BASED; SET;
ACCUMULATE; VALUE; IDEAL; RECORD
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00
File Segment: EPI

9/5/30 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012238911 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-045019/199904
XRPX Acc No: N99-032917

**Parallel relation sorting method for distributed relational databases -
involves sending interval key values to various storage sites which
perform scanning to determine assigned interval and corresponding sort
site before sending each tuple to assigned sort site**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)
Inventor: SWAMI A N; YOUNG H C
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5845113	A	19981201	US 92967594	A	19921027	199904 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92967594 A 19921027

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5845113	A		15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5845113 A

The method involves determining set of global interval key values such that each interval fit in the memory of a single sorting site. The tuples between two interval key values define the interval. The interval key values are sent to various storage sites (22a-22d) which scan their portion of the relation to determine the assigned interval and the corresponding sort site, before sending each tuple to the assigned sort site.

ADVANTAGE - Distributes **tuples** before **applying** local sort by **utilising random** sampling to determine interval key values. Does not require disk input-output parallelism for efficiency.

Dwg.1/4

Title Terms: PARALLEL; RELATED; SORT; METHOD; DISTRIBUTE; RELATED; SEND; INTERVAL; KEY; VALUE; VARIOUS; STORAGE; SITE; PERFORMANCE; SCAN; DETERMINE; ASSIGN; INTERVAL; CORRESPOND; SORT; SITE; SEND; ASSIGN; SORT; SITE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00; G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

9/5/31 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012192941 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-609854/199851

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-300843; 1999-539789

XRPX Acc No: N98-474443

Replicated object management method for hierarchical network database - involves determining object IDs of target and its parent objects, and combining object IDs to form database -wide object ID

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: IZATT L; OLDS D R; PRASAD R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5832487	A	19981103	US 94357466	A	19941215	199851 B
			US 958671	P	19951215	
			US 96764236	A	19961214	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 958671 P 19951215; US 94357466 A 19941215; US 96764236 A 19961214

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5832487	A		15	G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 94357466 Provisional application US 958671 CIP of patent US 5608903

Abstract (Basic): US 5832487 A

The method involves obtaining a replica ID (102) which identifies the replica relative to other replica in **database**. The replica ID and an integer value (104) are used to form a partition-wide object ID for target object.

The integer value is **calculated** by event counter **value** (108), pseudo-**random value** (110), time stamp value (112), GUID value (114). The partition-wide object ID is determined for each parent object of target object. The parent and child object IDs are combined to form **database -wide object ID**.

USE - In distributed digital network.

ADVANTAGE - Unique identifier of **database** is not updated during updation of object name. Does not allow distinct object to have same IDs.

Dwg.5/11

Title Terms: REPLICA; OBJECT; MANAGEMENT; METHOD; HIERARCHY; NETWORK;
DATABASE ; DETERMINE; OBJECT; TARGET; PARENT; OBJECT; COMBINATION; OBJECT
; FORM; **DATABASE** ; WIDE; OBJECT; ID
Index Terms/Additional Words: **NDS_DATA BASE94US ; DATABASE**
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

9/5/32 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010305815 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-207075/199527

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-064139; 1993-404604

XRPX Acc No: N95-162228

Input system for text retrieval - builds set of search parameters
including users word identifier inputs and letter inputs, which
represents fraction of total number of letters in name user seeks to find

Patent Assignee: ROSSIDES M T (ROSS-I)

Inventor: ROSSIDES M T

Number of Countries: 059 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9514974	A1	19950601	WO 94US13279	A	19941129	199527 B
AU 9512102	A	19950613	AU 9512102	A	19941129	199539
US 5454063	A	19950926	US 93158297	A	19931129	199544
US 5620182	A	19970415	US 90571126	A	19900822	199721
			US 90609063	A	19901107	
			US 91804479	A	19911213	
			US 93165676	A	19931213	
CN 1136356	A	19961120	CN 94194316	A	19941129	199804

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93165676 A 19931213; US 93158297 A 19931129; US 90571126 A 19900822; US 90609063 A 19901107; US 91804479 A 19911213

Cited Patents: US 4433392; US 5228133; US 5278980; US 5309359

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9514974	A1	E	30	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE
ES FI GB GE HU JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL
PT RO RU SD SE SI SK TJ TT UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LU MC
MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ

AU 9512102	A				Based on patent WO 9514974
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US 5454063	A	41	G10L-005/00		
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US 5620182	A	42	A63F-009/00		
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CIP of application US 90571126
CIP of application US 90609063
CIP of application US 91804479
CIP of patent US 5085435
CIP of patent US 5269521

CN 1136356	A		G06F-017/30		
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9514974 A

The computer input system uses an automatic speech recogniser (1) for finding names in a **database**. The recogniser can confirm words and numbers used as program commands and can recognise and confirm alpha-numeric symbols. The input system builds a set of search parameters, called an abbreviation which minimises the inputs necessary to specify names in the **database**. The input system includes a computer with memory, processor and the speech recogniser as an input. A program directs the operation of the input system.

The program enables the system to distinguish from among three sets of inputs, which are; letter inputs that make up different words which include alpha-numeric symbols, word identifier inputs that denote the ordinal position of words in a name, and a termination input that signifies that no more inputs will be stored in the abbreviation.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Using automatic speech synthesizer to spell names into computer rapidly. Reduces number of letters speaker needs to enter in order to find name uniquely in **database**. Enables speaker to enter inputs that identify which words in name speaker's letter input corresponds to.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: INPUT; SYSTEM; TEXT; RETRIEVAL; BUILD; SET; SEARCH; PARAMETER; USER; WORD; IDENTIFY; INPUT; LETTER; INPUT; REPRESENT; FRACTION; TOTAL; NUMBER; LETTER; NAME; USER; SEEKER; FINDER
Derwent Class: P36; P86; T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): A63F-009/00; **G06F-017/30** ; G10L-005/00
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

9/5/33 (Item 23 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010152734 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-053986/199508

XRPX Acc No: N95-042453

Encryption appts. employing random number generator - updates encryption parameter sequentially on basis of number of random number sequences produced by random number generator

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO)

Inventor: IWAMURA K; YAMAMOTO T

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 010

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 635956	A2	19950125	EP 94305221	A	19940715	199508 B
AU 9467545	A	19950202	AU 9467545	A	19940718	199513
JP 7036672	A	19950207	JP 93179232	A	19930720	199515
JP 7038558	A	19950207	JP 93179241	A	19930720	199515
CA 2128115	A	19950121	CA 2128115	A	19940715	199516
EP 635956	A3	19951206	EP 94305221	A	19940715	199619
US 5600720	A	19970204	US 94277512	A	19940719	199711
AU 693444	B	19980702	AU 9467545	A	19940718	199837
CA 2128115	C	19990810	CA 2128115	A	19940715	199952
EP 635956	B1	20031022	EP 94305221	A	19940715	200373

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 93179241 A 19930720; JP 93179232 A 19930720

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; DE 1549067; DE 2706421; US 4369434; US 4860353; US 5073935

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 635956 A2 E 24 H04L-009/22

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

AU 9467545 A H04L-009/18

JP 7036672 A 12 G06F-007/58

JP 7038558 A 10 H04L-009/06

CA 2128115 A H04L-009/22

EP 635956 A3 H04L-009/22

US 5600720 A 20 H04L-009/26

AU 693444 B H04L-009/18 Previous Publ. patent AU 9467545

CA 2128115 C E H04L-009/22

EP 635956 B1 E H04L-009/22

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): EP 635956 A

The encryption appts. includes a random number generator (11)

sequentially generating random number sequences using a cryptographic key shared by a sender and receiver as an initial value. Generation is such as to assure difficulty in terms of the amount of calculation required to cryptanalyst the sequences on the basis of those already produced.

An encryption unit (12) encrypts data faster than the sequences are generated on the basis of a predetermined parameter. The parameter is sequentially updated on the basis of the generated random numbers, and pref. on the basis of the number of generated sequences required for successful cryptanalysis.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Data security, acknowledgement of sender and receiver, sharing of cryptographic key and zero knowledge certification protocol. High speed and secure encryption.

1A,1B/14

Title Terms: ENCRYPTION; APPARATUS; EMPLOY; RANDOM; NUMBER; GENERATOR;
UPDATE; ENCRYPTION; PARAMETER; SEQUENCE; BASIS; NUMBER; RANDOM; NUMBER;
SEQUENCE; PRODUCE; RANDOM; NUMBER; GENERATOR
Derwent Class: P85; W01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/58 ; H04L-009/06; H04L-009/18;
H04L-009/22; H04L-009/26
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/06 ; G06F-017/00 ;
G09C-001/00; H04L-009/14
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

9/5/34 (Item 24 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010104680 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-005933/199501
Related WPI Acc No: 1987-306940; 1989-130147; 1991-148891; 1996-171779;
1996-392698
XRPX Acc No: N95-004887

Counterfeit detection - comparing bar-code data with stored data

Patent Assignee: CIAS INC (CIAS-N)
Inventor: STORCH L; VAN HAAGEN E
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5367148	A	19941122	US 86853745	A	19860418	199501 B
			US 88292569	A	19881230	
			US 89420101	A	19891011	
			US 91669904	A	19910315	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91669904 A 19910315; US 86853745 A 19860418; US 88292569 A 19881230; US 89420101 A 19891011

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5367148	A		20	G06F-015/21	CIP of application US 86853745 CIP of application US 88292569 CIP of application US 89420101 CIP of patent US 4814589

Abstract (Basic): US 5367148 A

Counterfeit objects are detected by checking associated ID numbers, which include one or more appended fields of one or more randomly selected digits, in a **database** containing the correct authorized ID numbers.

If authorized ID numbers are repeated by counterfeiters, 'hot' lists are formed and used for immediate detection of counterfeit.

ADVANTAGE - Use of random selection makes it impossible for counterfeiters to effectively predict or anticipate correct ID numbers. For example, by using bar coded ID numbers with two distinct appended fields of randomly selected numbers, instead of traditional serial numbers, counterfeit products can be conveniently and positively detected either on wholesaler's or vendor's shelf using truncated outside ID number found on product's packaging, or, for example, upon

receipt of customer's product registration card on which the complete inside ID number is found, this complete inside ID number having been concealed from casual perusal during product's distribution.

Dwg.1,2/4

Title Terms: COUNTERFEIT; DETECT; COMPARE; BAR-CODE; DATA; STORAGE; DATA
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/21
File Segment: EPI

9/5/35 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007918731 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1989-183843/198925

XRPX Acc No: N91-265512

Picture signal processor for printing image reader - has random variable generator, digital random variable synthesiser, and comparator Dwg 2/6

Patent Assignee: FUJI PHOTO FILM CO LTD (FUJF)

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 1123570	A	19890516	JP 87281862	A	19871106	198925 B
US 5065256	A	19911112	US 91687777	A	19910419	199148

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 87281862 A 19871106; JP 87238353 A 19870921; JP 87251952 A 19871005

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 1123570	A		12		

Abstract (Basic): US 5065256 A

The apparatus processes an image signal, wherein an original is fed in an auxiliary scanning direction and is scanned in a main scanning direction to produce the image signal. The apparatus comprises a digital comparator for comparing digital image data and graining reference data to produce grained image data.

A **random number generator produces** as graining reference data, **digital random number data based** on an M-sequences coding theory. The random number generator comprises a random number generating circuit based on the M-sequences coding theory. An initial value circuit sets an initial value in random number generating circuit. The random number generating circuit has an output port comprising an N-bit shift register (N=2,3,4,...). The arrangement is such that N-bit digital random data are updated each time a signal shift clock pulse is applied.

USE - Platemaking. (First major country equivalent to J01123570)
(24pp Dwg.No.12/14

Title Terms: PICTURE; SIGNAL; PROCESSOR; PRINT; IMAGE; READ; RANDOM; VARIABLE; GENERATOR; DIGITAL; RANDOM; VARIABLE; SYNTHESISER; COMPARATOR
Derwent Class: P84; S06; T01; W02
International Patent Class (Additional): G03F-005/00; **G06F-015/68** ;
H04N-001/40
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

9/5/36 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007507900 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1988-141833/198821

XRPX Acc No: N88-108310

Data hashing method esp. for data base storage - determining data base address for character string using split storage table containing random numbers uniquely defined by characters

Patent Assignee: AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO (AMTT)

Inventor: CHURM B R; DIESEL M E

Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 268373	A	19880525	EP 87309117	A	19871015	198821	B
US 4922417	A	19900501	US 86922875	A	19861024	199022	
CA 1287183	C	19910730				199135	
EP 268373	B1	19931222	EP 87309117	A	19871015	199351	
DE 3788563	G	19940203	DE 3788563	A	19871015	199406	
			EP 87309117	A	19871015		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 86922875 A 19861024

Cited Patents: A3...9137; No-SR.Pub; US 4215402

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 268373	A	E	11		
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Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB IT NL SE

EP 268373	B1	E	18	G06F-015/40	
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Designated States (Regional): BE DE FR GB IT NL SE

DE 3788563	G			G06F-015/40	Based on patent EP 268373
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Abstract (Basic): EP 268373 A

A **data base** address is determined for a data item comprising N data units, N being a positive integer greater than one. Numbers are selected from a predefined table of numbers at locations of the table determined from the N data units, and the numbers are combined to form a result. The **database** address is derived as a predetermined function of the result.

The numbers of the predefined table of numbers are random. To select the numbers, a register is initialised for storing a number of bits, and the bits are recorded. A combination of one of the selected numbers is generated with bits in the register, and the selection process is repeated for other selected numbers to form a result in the register.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Avoids clustering of data. For efficient **database** storage and fast retrieval of large numbers of character strings.

4/4

Title Terms: DATA; HASH; METHOD; DATA; BASE; STORAGE; DETERMINE; DATA; BASE
; ADDRESS; CHARACTER; STRING; SPLIT; STORAGE; TABLE; CONTAIN; RANDOM;
NUMBER; UNIQUE; DEFINE; CHARACTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40

File Segment: EPI

9/5/37 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007280743

WPI Acc No: 1987-277750/198739

XRPX Acc No: N87-208201

**Qualitative safeguard of digital data on erasable carrier - using
signature calculated on basis of secret key stored with calculation
program on protected memory card**

Patent Assignee: INFOSCRIP (INFO-N); CAMION P (CAMI-I)

Inventor: GOUTAY J; HARARI S

Number of Countries: 013 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 8705726	A	19870924	WO 87FR79	A	19870318	198739	B
FR 2596177	A	19870925				198743	
EP 261162	A	19880330	EP 87901526	A	19870318	198813	
JP 63503413	W	19881208	JP 87501903	A	19870318	198904	
EP 261162	B	19920129				199205	
DE 3776472	G	19920312				199212	
US 5097504	A	19920317	US 87130534	A	19871118	199214	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 863933 A 19860319
Cited Patents: EP 89876; FR 2266222; GB 2140179; GB 2163577; US 4211919
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 8705726 A F 44
Designated States (National): JP US
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LU NL SE
EP 261162 A F
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
EP 261162 B
Designated States (Regional): AT BE DE FR GB IT LI LU NL SE
US 5097504 A 14

Abstract (Basic): WO 8705726 A

A message or text is recorded on the data carrier together with an encrypted signature which represents the information and the identity of This signature is worked out with the aid of an encryption and compression algorithm and a secret key, stored in separate protected sections (101,102) of a memory card.

The signature written (104) on the data carrier is compared (105) with the calculated signature, and use of the safeguarded information is validated (106) in the event of agreement.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For protection of online **databases** and locally-entered files against e.g. fraudulent manipulation of accounts, the signature has high cryptographic security since a given text may produce any signature or seal, and only exhaustive search could unearth secret key.

Title Terms: QUALITATIVE; SAFEGUARD; DIGITAL; DATA; ERASE; CARRY; SIGNATURE
; CALCULATE; BASIS; SECRET; KEY; STORAGE; CALCULATE; PROGRAM; PROTECT;
MEMORY; CARD

Derwent Class: T01; T04; T05

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/14 ; G06K-009/62;
G07F-007/10

File Segment: EPI

File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2003/Dec W1
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 File 35: Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2003/Nov
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 (c) 2003 INIST/CNRS
 File 434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
 (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
 File 34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Dec W2
 (c) 2003 Inst for Sci Info
 File 99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2003/Nov
 (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co.
 File 583: Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
 File 266: FEDRIP 2003/Oct
 Comp & dist by NTIS, Intl Copyright All Rights Res
 File 95: TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2003/Nov W5
 (c) 2003 FIZ TECHNIK
 File 438: Library Lit. & Info. Science 1984-2003/Nov
 (c) 2003 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	8248	(APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR USE OR USED OR USING OR UTILIZ? OR UTILIS? OR EMPLOY? ? OR EMPLOYING OR EMPLOYMENT) (5N) (RANDOM? - OR RAND OR RND) (5N) (ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	31814	(RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND) (3N) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?)
S3	260	(ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?) (5N) S2 (5N) (CREAT??? OR GENERAT? OR PRODUC??? OR CALCULAT? OR DETERMIN? OR DISCERN??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES - OR COMPUTING OR COMPUTED)
S4	698174	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DATA()WAREHOUSE? ? OR OLAP
S5	64345	COMPAR?(10N) (RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND)
S6	180	S1 AND S4
S7	33	S6 AND (FUNCTION? ? OR COMMAND? ? OR OPERATOR? ?)
S8	19	RD (unique items)
S9	15	S8 NOT PY=2002:2003
S10	9	S3 AND S4
S11	6	RD (unique items)

9/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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05763957 E.I. No: EIP01015486199

Title: Packet classification using Tuple Space Search
Author: Srinivasan, V.; Suri, S.; Varghese, G.
Corporate Source: Washington Univ in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 ACM SIGCOMM Conference
'Applications, Technologies, Architectures, and Protocols for Computer Communication'

Conference Location: Cambridge, MA, USA Conference Date:
20990830-20990903

Sponsor: Abrizio; Growth Networks; GTE; MCI Worldcom; et al.

E.I. Conference No.: 56219

Source: Computer Communication Review v 29 n 4 Oct 1999. p 135-146

Publication Year: 1999

CODEN: CCRED2 ISSN: 0146-4833

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 0102W5

Abstract: Routers must perform packet classification at high speeds to efficiently implement **functions** such as firewalls and QoS routing. Packet classification requires matching each packet against a **database** of filters (or rules), and forwarding the packet according to the highest priority filter. Existing filter schemes with fast lookup time do not scale to large filter **databases**. Other more scalable schemes work for 2-dimensional filters, but their lookup times degrade quickly with each additional dimension. While there exist good hardware solutions, our new schemes are geared towards software implementation. We introduce a generic packet classification algorithm, called Tuple Space Search (TSS). Because real **databases** typically use only a small number of distinct field lengths, by mapping filters to tuples even a simple linear search of the tuple space can provide significant speedup over naive linear search over the filters. Each tuple is maintained as a hash table that can be searched in one memory access. We then introduce techniques for further refining the search of the tuple space, and demonstrate their effectiveness on some firewall **databases**. For example, a real **database** of 278 filters had a tuple space of 41 which our algorithm prunes to 11 tuples. Even as we increased the filter **database** size from 1K to 100K (**using** a **random** two-dimensional filter generation model), the number of **tuples** grew from 53 to only 186, and the pruned tuples only grew from 1 to 4. Our Pruned Tuple Space search is also the only scheme known to us that allows fast updates and fast search times. We also show a lower bound on the general tuple space search problem, and describe an optimal algorithm, called Rectangle Search, for two-dimensional filters. (Author abstract) 14 Refs.

Descriptors: Packet switching; Telecommunication traffic; Congestion control (communication); Routers; Telecommunication services; Signal filtering and prediction; Algorithms; **Database** systems; Computer system firewalls; Mathematical models

Identifiers: Packet classification; Tuple space search (TSS)

Classification Codes:

716.1 (Information & Communication Theory); 723.3 (Database Systems)

716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment); 717 (Electro-Optical Communications); 718 (Telephone & Line Communications); 723 (Computer Software)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

9/5/5 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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0984022 ORDER NO: AAD88-03696

A STATISTICAL-MODEL-BASED APPROACH TO TEXTURED IMAGE SEGMENTATION

Author: BEVINGTON, JAMES E.

Degree: PH.D

Year: 1987

Corporate Source/Institution: GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (0078)
Source: VOLUME 49/01-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 0189. 261 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL
Descriptor Codes: 0544

In this thesis we develop a powerful new technique for the estimation of detailed boundaries between image regions which differ with respect to textural properties. We **employ** causal, autoregressive, Gaussian **random field** models for the textured regions, and **apply** the maximum-likelihood principle to the problem of determining the region association of individual pixels. The key to our success with this approach is the imposition of local constraints on the region boundaries. These constraints lead to a practical implementation of a local maximum-likelihood boundary estimator which is very robust to deviation of the true image data from the assumed models. A version of the estimation algorithm is developed for the case of a priori unknown model parameters, and the estimator is tested successfully on a variety of natural textures.

We consider first the one-dimensional problem of estimating the point at which the parameters governing an observed random sequence change. The maximum-likelihood estimate for the change-point is derived for the case of Gaussian random process models, and practical algorithms are developed under the assumption that the component processes are autoregressive. Both the a priori known- and unknown-parameter cases are treated.

The two-dimensional local boundary estimator is developed under the constraint that, within the analysis window, two textured regions are positioned such that the boundary between them is a single-valued **function** of either the vertical or horizontal coordinate. In addition, a smoothness constraint is imposed which limits the maximum line-to-line (or column-to-column) deviation of the boundary. With these constraints, it is shown that the two-dimensional ML estimator is a straightforward extension of the one-dimensional algorithm. It is shown that slightly more general region configurations can be accommodated by combining vertical and horizontal boundary estimates.

Boundaries separating an arbitrary number of differently textured regions are estimated by applying the local boundary estimator to non-overlapping windowed portions of the image. The boundary estimator is used to split each window or frame into two or more homogeneous textured regions, after which similar neighboring regions are merged to form the final region estimates. Region similarity is evaluated using statistical distance measures based on the assumed autoregressive models. The segmentation algorithm operates without a priori knowledge of texture model parameters, and is tested on images formed from textures taken from standardly used texture **data bases**.

9/5/6 (Item 3 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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0982520 ORDER NO: AAD88-04620

COMPARATIVE BENCHMARKING OF RELATIONAL DATABASE SYSTEMS

Author: TURBYFILL, CAROLYN
Degree: PH.D
Year: 1988

Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)
Source: VOLUME 48/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 3621. 286 PAGES
Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE
Descriptor Codes: 0984

New and diverse architectures have been developed to meet rising expectations of both functionality and performance from relational **database** systems. A comprehensive, portable, comparative benchmark is needed to evaluate the performance tradeoffs inherent in these different architectures. In this thesis, we develop an experimental framework for systematically evaluating and comparing relational **database** systems across diverse architectures. We describe and motivate the design of a

scalable, portable benchmark for relational **database** systems, the ASS\sp3\$AP benchmark (ANSI SQL Standard Scalable And Portable). The ASS\sp3\$AP benchmark is designed to provide meaningful measures of **database** processing power and to be a useful tool for system designers. We introduce a new performance metric, the equivalent **database** ratio, to be used in comparing systems. The equivalent **database** ratio is the ratio of **database** sizes on two different systems for which equivalent performance on a set of test queries is obtained.

The benchmark consists of two parts: tests of the access methods and building blocks, and test of the optimizer. In tests of the access methods and building blocks, access methods and **functions** common to implementations of relational **database** systems are tested. The relations and queries used in these tests are designed to increase the likelihood that the access method or program branch targeted by the test will actually be chosen by the query optimizer. The tests of the access methods and building blocks are used to compute the equivalent **database** ratio. In tests of the optimizer, assumptions typically made by query optimizers such as the uniform distribution of data values or the **random** placement of **tuples** are systematically violated. Comparisons between queries are **used** to indicate whether the optimizer has made a correct choice. Queries are included to illustrate current limitations in the state of the art in query optimization. For a representative cross section of access methods, estimates of the best case response time for the benchmark queries on disk bound systems are computed. The response time estimates and the systematic benchmarking methodology provide for clear interpretation of benchmark results.

9/5/9 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6109774 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9902-8760J-026, B9901-6135E-257, C9901-5260B-399

Title: Image segmentation via adaptive K-mean clustering and knowledge-based morphological operations with biomedical applications

Author(s): Chen, C.W.; Luo, J.; Parker, K.J.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Missouri Univ., Columbia, MO, USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Image Processing vol.7, no.12 p. 1673-83

Publisher: IEEE,

Publication Date: Dec. 1998 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IIPRE4 ISSN: 1057-7149

SICI: 1057-7149(199812)7:12L:1673:ISAM;1-U

Material Identity Number: 0939-98012

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1057-7149/98/\$10.00

Document Number: S1057-7149(98)08726-0

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Image segmentation remains one of the major challenges in image analysis. In medical applications, skilled **operators** are usually employed to extract the desired regions that may be anatomically separate but statistically indistinguishable. Such manual processing is subject to **operator** errors and biases, is extremely time consuming, and has poor reproducibility. We propose a robust algorithm for the segmentation of three-dimensional (3-D) image **data** based on a novel combination of adaptive K-mean clustering and knowledge-based morphological operations. The proposed adaptive K-mean clustering algorithm is capable of segmenting the regions of smoothly varying intensity distributions. Spatial constraints are incorporated in the clustering algorithm through the modeling of the regions by Gibbs **random fields**. Knowledge-based morphological operations are then **applied** to the segmented regions to identify the desired regions according to the a priori anatomical knowledge of the region-of-interest. This proposed technique has been successfully applied to a sequence of cardiac CT volumetric images to generate the volumes of left ventricle chambers at 16 consecutive temporal frames. Our final segmentation results compare favorably with the results obtained

using manual outlining. Extensions of this approach to other applications can be readily made when a priori knowledge of a given object is available. (33 Refs)

Subfile: A B C

Descriptors: adaptive signal processing; cardiology; computerised tomography; image recognition; image segmentation; image sequences; knowledge based systems; mathematical morphology; medical image processing; pattern clustering; random processes

Identifiers: image segmentation; adaptive K-mean clustering; knowledge-based morphological operations; biomedical applications; image analysis; regions; smoothly varying intensity distributions; spatial constraints; Gibbs random fields; cardiac CT volumetric images; volumes; left ventricle chamber

Class Codes: A8760J (X-rays and particle beams (medical uses)); A8770E (Patient diagnostic methods and instrumentation); B6135E (Image recognition); B7510 (Biomedical measurement and imaging); B7510P (X-ray techniques: radiography and computed tomography (biomedical imaging/measurement)); C5260B (Computer vision and image processing techniques); C7330 (Biology and medical computing); C6170K (Knowledge engineering techniques)

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9/5/10 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

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00516233 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 88A0002784 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Development of data base for comparison of chemical measuring values
with numerical results.

MIYAMOTO TERUO (1); NAKAI HIDEO (2); JINJA KOHJI (2)

(1) Osaka Prefect. Technical College; (2) Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology

Kaiho JAPC(Journal of the Association of Personal Computer for Chemists), 1987, VOL.9,NO.3, PAGE.59-93, FIG.1, TBL.9

JOURNAL NUMBER: Y0601AAL ISSN NO: 0289-8497

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 542 681.3.002+

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: Each and every laboratory has full of much experimental values, numerically calculated results and theoretically estimated results. The preservations, extractions and comparisons of them are complicate treatments for many investigators. Effective methods of bandling them are desired in many laboratories. Then, the treatment method using personal computer was investigated. The Data Input-Output Controll Program, namely DICON system, was created for capable to treat simultaneously them with the same data type. The data in DICON system which are preserved on 8" 2D type floppy disk, are relational **data base** with movable **record** length by 1kbyte unit with two layer construction type, **using** the **random** file in N88-DISK-BASIC. The DICON system is executed by **command** interpreter. Inner **commands** controll Input-Outypout of the data in DICON system. Various application programs for preservations, exchanges, comparisons and graphics of the data in DICON system are supplied by outer **commands** and combined by CHAIN MERGE operation with DICON system and fulfilled repeatedly. When outer **command** ADDRv are used, experimental measurement can be directly observed by personal computer and measuring values are preserved as data in DICON system.(author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: chemistry; measurement; **database** ; data analysis; computer program; numerical calculation; analog method; data input system; data processing; computer graphics; data collection; personal computer; BASIC(programing language); ion exchange; reaction rate

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: natural science; science; analysis; software; calculation; method; system; information processing; treatment; image technology; technology; computer application; utilization; information collection; collection; acquisition; digital computer; computer; hardware; high level language; programming language; formal language;

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2003/Dec 19
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File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2003/Dec 18
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2003/Dec 19
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2003/Dec 19
(c) 2003 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2003/Dec 18
(c)2003 The Gale Group
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(c) 2003 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2003/Dec 19
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2003/Dec W2
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC
File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2003/Dec W1
(c) 2003 IDG Communications
File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2003/Dec 18
(c) 2003 The Dialog Corp.
File 369:New Scientist 1994-2003/Dec W2
(c) 2003 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set	Items	Description
S1	746	(APPLY? OR APPLIE? ? OR USE OR USED OR USING OR UTILIZ? OR UTILIS? OR EMPLOY? ? OR EMPLOYING OR EMPLOYMENT) (5N) (RANDOM? - OR RAND OR RND) (5N) (ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?)
S2	11948	(RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND) (3N) (VALUE? ? OR NUMBER? ? OR NUMERAL? ? OR INTEGER? ?)
S3	145	(ATTRIBUTE? ? OR RECORD? ? OR ROW? ? OR TUPLE? ? OR FIELD? ? OR COLUMN? ?) (5N) S2(5N) (CREAT??? OR GENERAT? OR PRODUC??? OR CALCULAT? OR DETERMIN? OR DISCERN??? OR COMPUTE OR COMPUTES - OR COMPUTING OR COMPUTED)
S4	1845600	DATABASE? ? OR DATA()BASE? ? OR REPOSITOR??? OR DATA()WAREHOUSE? ? OR OLAP
S5	10622	COMPAR?(10N) (RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND)
S6	102	S1(S)S4 OR S1(100N)S4
S7	77	RD (unique items)
S8	75	S7 NOT PD>20010524
S9	1174	(RANDOM? OR RAND OR RND) (3W) (FUNCTION? ? OR OPERATOR? ? OR OPERAND? ? OR COMMAND? ? OR INSTRUCTION? ?)
S10	3	S8 AND S9
S11	6	S5 AND S8
S12	25	S3(S)S4 OR S3(100N)S4
S13	20	RD (unique items)
S14	17	S13 NOT (S10:S11 OR PD>20010524)

10/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01499755 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11892641 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Transform data tables. (Data Table Labeled commands) (Tutorial)

Maguiness, David

Lotus, v8, n2, p49(4)

Feb, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 8756-7334 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2680 LINE COUNT: 00197

... the Align Over Columns box, click the Center button, and click OK.

Applying the Technique

Data tables of all kinds are well suited to solving **database** (@D) formulas to summarize **databases**. The DTL commands make it easy to create a readable table that condenses a **database** by three fields in one worksheet.

To see how, create a **database**. Instead of entering 100 hypothetical **records**, use the @ **RAND** function to create a **database** automatically. This **database** won't match the entries shown in figure 1, but it will save you a lot of time. Enter the labels shown in row 1...

10/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

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01256147 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06594576 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

High-level measurements. (computer performance benchmarks)

Quirk, Kent

PC Tech Journal, v6, n9, p54(8)

Sept, 1988

ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 3327 LINE COUNT: 00257

... low-pass filtered version of the original signal, is replotted over the original as a comparison.

HLDISK tests disk performance by generating a fixed-format **database** containing a set of randomly generated fictional data in a format that might be used by a sales department (names, addresses, purchase amounts). The module then builds an index file consisting of the zip code and name fields from the **database** and sorts the index file using a disk-based sort, which has the advantage of requiring very little RAM. RAM requirements remain static regardless of **database** size. The algorithm used is the Shell sort.

Next, HLDISK reads the file in index order and generates a summary report of the total sales by state. Because the **records** are generated **randomly**, the benchmark reads the **database** in **random** order.

To recreate the file using a sequential read, the benchmark reads and rewrites the file in the same order as the index (a **database** reorganization). A comparison of the two report times highlights the differences between random and sequential reads and suggests how reorganizing a **database** can improve performance. It can sometimes be a significant difference, particularly if a disk has a high transfer speed and only an average or slow **random**-seek time. **COMMAND** AND **CONTROL** HLBENCH controls the execution of the test programs, the HLDISC description program, and the HLANALYZ dataanalysis program. HLBENCH passes information to the test...

10/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

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01153451 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00638875 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The Model 100 Lives on with Add-ons.

✓ Machrone, B.

PC Magazine, v4, n15, p168-172

July 23, 1985

DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluaton ISSN: 0888-8507

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 2024 LINE COUNT: 00149

... the Chipmunk drive. In addition to disk management, it also extends BASIC's repertoire of commands and functions to handle disk operations, including PC-like **random** access **instructions** .

While most people will use the Chipmunk for straightforward file storage, its performance is quite acceptable for random access and sequential read/write duties as well. The Chipmunk writes 200 sequential records of 255 bytes back in 82 seconds. The same number of **records** written as a **random** file took 5 seconds longer. A PC **using** BASICA does the same sequential write in 41 seconds, but the random write takes only 21 seconds. Given that the Model 100's clock speed...

...Footloose Software

Traveling Software is another company formed specifically to serve the briefcase market. The company's range of titles encompasses time managers, expense recorders, **database** programs, file management utilities--the works.

One of Traveling Software's newest products is an idea or outline processor. An outline processor for the Model...

14/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)

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02490697 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 72606405 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Optimizing Performance On Public Domain Databases. (Industry Trend or Event)

Abualsamid, Ahmad

Network Computing, 101

April 2, 2001

ISSN: 1046-4468

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 2368

LINE COUNT: 00185

... can result in large quantities of dead space in the database files. It is more difficult to multitask operations when everything is going through the **database** engine. In contrast, storing them in the file system makes creating download links from a Web page easy. On downloading, the Web server can serve the file while the **database** engine is used in other tasks. As an extra advantage, your administrator can back up, catalog and administer multimedia disk files with ease.

- Use Indexing

Indexing is one sure way to speed up performance. It also is one of the most overlooked essentials in a **database** design. Typically, rows in a **database** are stored in the order in which they are **created**. Retrieving some **random value** from a **database record** requires a sequential scan of the **database rows**. An index **creates** a separate set of rows ordered according to the chosen index and containing pointers to the original rows.

Database lookups on indexed **databases** are performed much faster than lookups on nonindexed tables. However, indexing consumes more disk space. In addition, updates to the table take longer, since all...

14/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)

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02108007 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19843180 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Putting apps to the test. (Logic Works' TestBytes 4.0 test data generator)

(PC Week Labs) (Software Review) (Evaluation)

Dyck, Timothy

PC Week, v14, n42, p96(1)

Oct 6, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation

ISSN: 0740-1604

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 775

LINE COUNT: 00065

Generating test data for **database** and application testing is much easier with this version of TestBytes. Organizations that want to generate relatively simple test data will find the software is...

...However, those that need nonrandom data distribution will still have to write their own data generators.

+ Can rapidly create test data templates by reverse-engineering **databases**; supports referential integrity; can generate complex customer codes; generates batch tables.

- Can't set data distributions without setting up referential integrity; can't **generate** uniquely **valued columns**; supports only **random** (unskewed) data distributions.

Logic Works Inc., Princeton, N.J.

(609) 514-1177; www.logicworks.com

Scoring methodology: www.pcweek.com/reviews/meth.html

Successfully testing **database** applications requires good test data, which is surprisingly hard to find--or it was, until Logic Works Inc.'s TestBytes came along.

The initial version...

14/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)

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02095873 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19690059 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Logic Works' TestBytes 3.0. (test data generation software) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Henderson, Ken
DBMS, v10, n8, p38(2)
July, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1520 LINE COUNT: 00118

... you can't get an ODBC driver for your DBMS, you can still generate flat files, which you can later import. It generates random test **data based** on the datatypes of the your fields--valid dates for date fields, numbers for numeric fields and characters strings for character fields. You tell it...

...generate and it takes care of the rest.

One of the things I liked the most about TestBytes is that it lets you get beyond **generating** purely **random column values**. Nonsensical data is of questionable value--it can make **determining** whether your application is working correctly difficult. (Is the weird data my app or my test data?) TestBytes comes with a number of default "profiles..."

14/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02075156 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19500446 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Integrate database data into your Web applications. (server-side scripting in Microsoft Internet Information Server 3.0) (Product Support) (Tutorial) (Technical)
Jerke, Noel E.
Databased Web Advisor, v15, n6, p74(6)
June, 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial Technical ISSN: 1090-6436 LANGUAGE:
English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1982 LINE COUNT: 00154

... begins with the '<%' tag. (You've already started the table before the code). Then, in the code, a random number between one and ten is **generated**. Next, loop from one to the **random number**. In each loop, **create** a new **row**. This is simple HTML code that's outside the <% and %> tags. This HTML code is generated with each loop.

Within each column, you're displaying...

...the variable N. As you can see, you're able to mix together HTML and VBScript code to create a custom HTML document.

Building a **database**

There's one more step before you're ready to tackle the Active Data Object. Of course, to access data in your pages, you need...

14/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
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01517432 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12227070 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The goal: a real network. (how the testing methodology for the servers was created; includes related article on Structured Query Language Statements) (What's the Right Size?)
Catchings, Bill; Van Name, Mark L.
Corporate Computing, v1, n1, p133(4)
June-July, 1992
ISSN: 1065-8610 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2878 LINE COUNT: 00208

... designed the data to guarantee that the rest of this query would result in a selection of 10 rows from a set of 1,000 rows per station. The Update Test program used a **random - number generator** to pick values for the :Match1000 and :Match10 variables each time it issued this SQL statement. The random values forced the data to be written to different portions of the **database**, which made the machines work all the harder.

Once the server had processed the WHERE part of the statement and found the rows to update, it had to change the description fields in those rows. To perform those updates, the server had to both change the rows in the **database** and make entries in its log file.

This statement created a lot of disk activity on the server because the server had to find the...

14/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
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01357957 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08388908 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Squeezing more out of your old system. (retooling instead of buying a new computer) (One of eight articles on hardware selection)
Davis, Roy
Data Based Advisor, v8, n5, p98(5)
May, 1990
ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2818 LINE COUNT: 00196

... Spend a lot less and upgrade the software.

Next culprit: hard drives

In the next experiment, I again used GWBASIC to generate a parts inventory **database**, with fields for the part name, part number, quantity in stock, quantity on order, and storage bin number. All fields had realistic data. The part number **fields** were filled with five-digit **random numbers**. I **generated** 1,000 **records** in the file. This whole set-up was to simulate a typical operation a small business might perform in maintaining an inventory of 1,000...

14/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
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01254724 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07039153 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
More tips on using Lotus products. (reader tips)
Terry, Lisa; Sanderson, Eric; Sternitzky, Kathryn; Sloan, Paul A.; Adams, Jerry W.; Pollard, David K.; McMillan, Scott; Naman, Arthur; Sanchez, Claudio H.; Cotsifas, Christina; Honner, Nicholas; Jones, David O.; Shumila, Chuck; Steinberg, Lisa; Wong, Ivan; Moorely, Thomas
Lotus, v4, n10, p82(4)
Oct, 1988
ISSN: 8756-7334 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 2500 LINE COUNT: 00185

... column widths so that each column can fully display each field's contents. Make a note of the length of each field in the adjusted **database**. You will need this information when you import the file back into your **database** program. Now insert a column at column A and enter the function @RAND in the first cell in column A, next to the first record in your **database**. Copy this cell down **column A** for the length of the **database**. This will **generate random numbers** down **column A**. When you press the CALC key, the **random numbers** will change.

Next, sort the entire **database**. Specify the Sort range to include column A and all the fields in the **database**, indicate column A as the Primary-Key [in Symphony, 1st-Key], and specify an ascending sort order. The **database** will be sorted into random order. Delete the now unnecessary column A and any records past the target number (300, in this case). Save the...

...exit from 1-2-3 [or Symphony]. Use the Translate utility to convert the worksheet file to DIF format and import the file into your **database** program.

I used a PC-File **database** , but this technique will work with any database program that reads and writes DIF files. Lisa Terry Word Processing Service Woodside, N.Y.

This technique...

14/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01239850 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06278740 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Reflex: The Analyst. (Software Review) (one of 24 evaluations of flat-file database programs) (evaluation)
Poor, Alfred
PC Magazine, v7, n7, p248(2)
April 12, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 903 LINE COUNT: 00066

... steps.

Like a spreadsheet, Reflex can handle a wide range of logical, numerica, and data-manipultion functions. One feature lets you fill a range of **fields** with **random** or sequential **values** . You can even **create** a **database** to use for "what if" calculations.

But unlike most spreadsheets, Reflex makes it easy to set up fields and data entry screens, complete with some...

...choices. And, unlike spreadsheets, Reflex has a powerful report generator, with multiple break levels and built-in summary functions.

So Reflex leaves spreadsheets and most **database** programs in the dust. It can make graphs of its date or sections of data. It can summarize data on the fly, showing consolidated results...

14/3,K/9 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02733939 Supplier Number: 67371650 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
PeopleSoft and TALX Team To Provide Salary And Employment Verification Services; Best-of-Breed Solution To Be Provided Via PeopleSoft MarketPlace.
Business Wire, p2295
Nov 28, 2000
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 757

... the salary and employment verification process for employees.

This alliance will give users of PeopleSoft 8 ePay access to The Work Number, an employee records **database** from TALX, to help expedite approval of loans and other personal applications that require employment and salary verification in a secure manner. It will also help employers eliminate the need for their HR and payroll departments to process employment and salary verification requests.

Employees can access The Work Number **database** seamlessly from PeopleSoft's ePay collaborative application or over the telephone. Using ePay, employees can request and receive a "salary key" -- a one-time use, **randomly generated number** -- that they can use to access employee **records** in The Work Number **database** . They can then provide the salary key to companies and organizations that need to verify specific employment and salary information.

The ePay product is part...

14/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07617611 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16482611 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
After the highwayman: syntax and successful placement of press releases in newspapers.
Walters, Timothy N.; Walters, Lynne Masel; Starr, Douglas P.
Public Relations Review, v20, n4, p345(12)
Winter, 1994
ISSN: 0363-8111 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 4584 LINE COUNT: 00417

... 1990. Because they were incomplete or otherwise damaged, two records were dropped from the set. From this set, a sample of 60 was drawn, using **random numbers generated** from a program written in Basic.

The office maintains precise **records**. Once written, copies of all releases are filed alphabetically and topically. The office employs a clipping service and in-house readers to measure productivity. When...

...story is clipped and filed for a permanent record. Information, including topic, distribution, method of distribution, placement and placement date, is entered on a computerized **database**. Only those releases for which there is printed, hard-copy evidence of placement are recorded.

To get both the original releases and the resulting placements...

14/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2003 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04117129 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07981233 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Utilities. (evaluation)
Force, Ron; Blodgett, Teresa K.
Library Software Review, v8, n4, p236(8)
July-August, 1989
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0742-5759 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5190 LINE COUNT: 00399

... field names are identical. You will be prompted to type in the names of the database file to transfer FROM and the name of the **database** to transfer TO. This utility will transfer data only between fields that are of the same type and that have the same names in both...

...helpful to people who use computers to organize their schedules. It has utilities for an automatic tickler, monthly calendars, etc. Chapter 8 concentrates on mathematical **calculations**, averaging **fields**, **computing** mediums, **generating random numbers**, tangents of an angle, etc. Some of the utilities in chapter 8 might be used by an acquisitions department. Chapter 11 contains utilities for miscellaneous...

...the menu-driven system in dBase III Plus. They include utilities to create and maintain an address file, to manipulate text files, and to manipulate **database** files. Most dBase users will find several of the utilities in these three chapters helpful. They deal with such areas as checking for duplicate records...

14/3,K/12 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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03940782 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07442385 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HIV seroprevalence in newborns in New York State. (human immunodeficiency virus infection)

Novick, Lloyd F.; Berns, Donald; Stricof, Rachel; Stevens, Roy; Pass, Kenneth; Wethers, Judith
JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v261, n12, p1745(6)
March 24, 1989
ISSN: 0098-7484 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1990 LINE COUNT: 00165

... testing, a computer program was designed to perform several functions simultaneously. The program abstracts the six demographic data elements from the newborn record and then **creates** an HIV **record** in a separate **database** for these elements. A unique **random number** is **generated** for the HIV **record**, and labels are printed to link the newborn and the HIV specimens. All these functions are performed without creation of computer files or backup records...

14/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01580638 02-31627
Data warehousing tips
Anonymous
Internal Auditor v55n1 PP: 58-59 Feb 1998
ISSN: 0020-5745 JRNL CODE: IAU
WORD COUNT: 747

...TEXT: will be exceedingly difficult if any of the encrypted columns serve as keys to the table. Organizations that use social security numbers as keys to **database** tables should seriously consider using alternative pseudonym codes, such as **randomly generated numbers**, as keys before encrypting the **column** containing social security numbers.

Encrypting only selected rows of data occurs less frequently, but it can be useful in some unique cases. For instance, a...

14/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00868629 95-18021
DB2 and your desktop: Can they relate? Part 1
Young, David J
Capacity Management Review v22n5 PP: 1-6 May 1994
ISSN: 0091-7206 JRNL CODE: PPR
WORD COUNT: 4309

...TEXT: is spread among two files: one for the data, containing 53,927,926 bytes, and one for all 13 indexes, containing 33,210,368 bytes.

DATA BASE LOAD TIMES

The data used to load both **data bases** was created on the mainframe using COBOL, Assembler, and a version of the Lehmer Pseudo- **random Number Generator** for **generating field** values for the 12 non-unique indexes. All character data was generated to assure that the data on the mainframe was the same as the...

14/3,K/15 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2003 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00664962 93-14183
Performance analysis of "what-if" databases using independently updated views
Ramirez, Richard G; Kulkarni, Uday R; Moser, Kathleen A

...TEXT: cost was obtained for twenty-four combinations (3 PV classes X 4 query types x 2 index options). To study the effect of changing the **database** size, each combination was run with three different base table sizes (1,000, 5,000, and 10,000 rows). Each combination was repeated at least...

... for the analysis. To avoid the effect of buffering after a query, the queries (including repetitions) were processed in random order. The base table was **randomly generated**. **Values** of the **columns** used in a join or to form aggregates were uniformly distributed. Rows were also stored in random order to avoid the effect of presorting and...

14/3,K/16 (Item 1 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01234478 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: NWC20010402S0020

Optimizing Performance On Public Domain Databases

Ahmad Abualsamid

NETWORK COMPUTING, 2001, n 1207, PG101

PUBLICATION DATE: 010402

JOURNAL CODE: NWC LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: WORKSHOP - Data Management & Storage Technology

WORD COUNT: 2257

... can result in large quantities of dead space in the database files. It is more difficult to multitask operations when everything is going through the **database** engine. In contrast, storing them in the file system makes creating download links from a Web page easy. On downloading, the Web server can serve the file while the **database** engine is used in other tasks. As an extra advantage, your administrator can back up, catalog and administer multimedia disk files with ease.

- Use Indexing

Indexing is one sure way to speed up performance. It also is one of the most overlooked essentials in a **database** design. Typically, rows in a **database** are stored in the order in which they are **created**. Retrieving some **random value** from a **database record** requires a sequential scan of the **database rows**. An index **creates** a separate set of rows ordered according to the chosen index and containing pointers to the original rows. **Database** lookups on indexed **databases** are performed much faster than lookups on nonindexed tables. However, indexing consumes more disk space. In addition, updates to the table take longer, since all ...

14/3,K/17 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2003 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00517293 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: OST19920525S1450

The Real TPC Benchmark Story: To Make Wise Buys, Users Need To Know What's Behind The TPC Specs

ANDY FEIBUS

OPEN SYSTEMS TODAY, 1992, n 098, 50

PUBLICATION DATE: 920525

JOURNAL CODE: OST LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: TECHNOLOGY

WORD COUNT: 2083

... data containing the account ID (AID), teller ID (TID), branch ID (BID) and the amount of deposit or withdrawal (DELTA). The transaction applied to this **database** is described logically in Figure 1.

To complete the transaction, 200 bytes are written to the initiating terminal; the 200 bytes are composed of alphanumeric data containing the AID, TID, BID and the new account balance.

The AID, BID and TID values are keys to the relevant records in the **database**. The **database** must use logical, not physical, keys (that is, the implementation cannot assume that the fourth record in the teller **database** is the same as TID = 4). Compression cannot be used to improve data transmission speed; all transaction **records** are **created** using a statistically verifiable **random - number generator**.

The **database** must consist of four separate files/tables: Account, Branch, Teller and History. The entity relationships between these files/tables are defined in Figure 2. Branch...